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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A KING



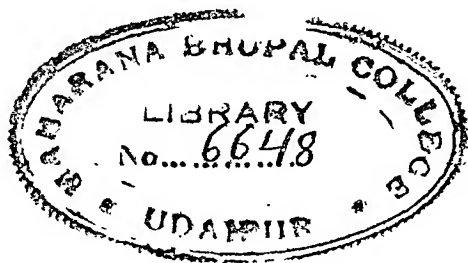
OPENING OF THE LONDON COUNTY HALL, 1922

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A KING

THE BOOK OF THE PATHE FILM

Compiled by the Rt. Hon.
SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN
K.G., P.C., M.P.

With eighty-three illustrations
in photogravure



A. & C. BLACK LTD
4, 5 AND 6, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.1
1935

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN
PRINTED BY REMBRANDT PHOTOGRAVURE, LTD.

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FOREWORD

Ladies and Gentlemen, the King !

Thus at our banquets we salute the Sovereign of this realm, the ruler of many lands, the living symbol of the might and power of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the object of our common allegiance, in loyalty to whom we are all united.

But now, as we celebrate the Silver Jubilee of his reign, we think first of the Man, of the example he has set us all alike in his private and his public life, of his quiet devotion to duty—of his constant care for his peoples and his unceasing labours in their cause. In peace or war, in sorrow and trial as in victory and rejoicing, he is one with us all, and it is in the devotion which he has inspired that all differences of class and creed, or race and party, are merged in a larger loyalty, and we become what in his eyes we are—members of one united family.

Second to none in our affections stands the Queen, the devoted wife and mother, the constant partner of all his public labours, whose gracious dignity lends charm to all ceremonies and whose womanly sympathy with suffering and sorrow touches all hearts.

The King's reign has been full of great events and of movements of which we cannot yet forecast the end. His Majesty came to the throne in the midst of a constitutional crisis ; the early years were a period of dangerously fierce party strife, stilled only by the overwhelming calamity of war, and though in time the crisis passed, and we returned to the tasks of peace, the ship of state still labours in the turbulent waters which the storm has left in its wake.

It is too soon to write the history of these years or to sum up their achievement, but from the turmoil and confusion in which they are involved, from the splendours and miseries of war, the hopes and disillusionments of peace, two or three great movements stand out.

King George is the first of our Sovereigns who, before ascending the throne, has visited the whole of his Dominions. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and the West Indies—he had seen them all with his own eyes ; he knows their varied life

and many races, and has always shown his close interest in their fortunes. The rally of the whole Empire in the war was his reward. The achievement by the self-governing Dominions of full nationhood is an outstanding feature of his reign.

This book will recall to you some of these events and will show you the King among his people in peace and war ; but the public scenes in which he takes part are but a fraction of his daily labours. The King at home or abroad is ever first and foremost the servant of the State.

May he live long to enjoy the love and gratitude of his peoples and may he henceforth be spared the trials and anxieties which darkened the early years of his reign.

Long live the King !

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
A KING

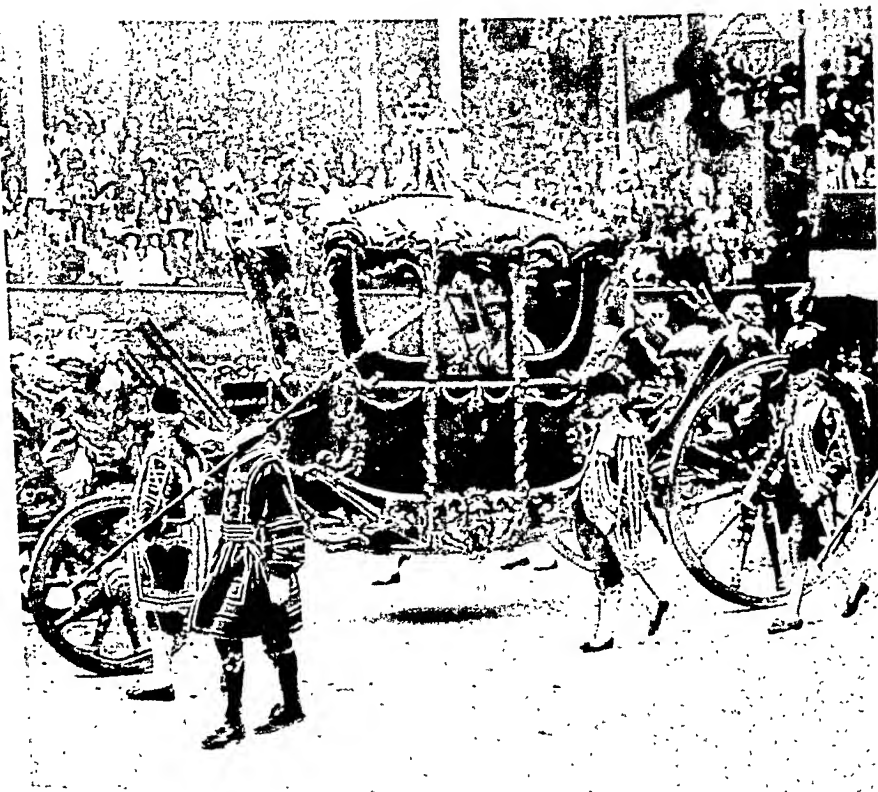


KING EDWARD'S FUNERAL

On May 6th, 1910, King Edward died at Buckingham Palace. His reign had been a short one, but his death seemed even then to mark the close of an epoch. On a day of brilliant sunshine his remains were borne to Westminster Hall, where, for three days, they lay in state whilst countless thousands of his subjects paid their last tribute to his memory. The new King is here seen walking behind the gun carriage, accompanied by his cousin, the German Emperor, the Prince of Wales, then a boy of sixteen, and the Duke of Connaught.

We move from Westminster to Windsor, where the funeral service was held in St. George's Chapel. A famous King had passed, but the throne was secure in the hearts of his people. As they saluted the passing of one well-loved Sovereign, they hailed the advent of another.

The King is dead. Long live the King !



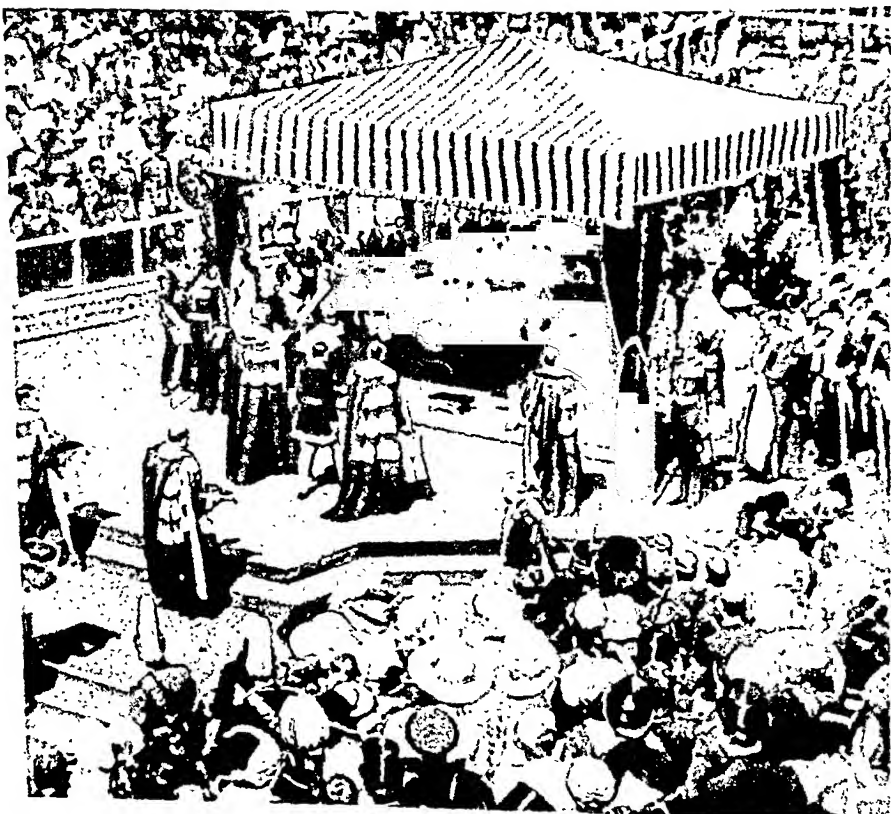
THE KING'S CORONATION

Although His Majesty succeeded to the throne in May, 1910, he was not crowned at Westminster Abbey until June 22nd of the following year. The King and Queen Mary, attended by a great retinue of the Empire's rank and power, proceeded in the state coach from the Palace to Westminster Abbey. All ranks and classes united in expressions of national goodwill. It was the king's declared purpose from the very first to win not only the goodwill, but the affection of his people, while they, in the rising tide of democratic feeling, desired nothing more than that he should pass through this solemn ceremony of state to an intimate contact with their daily lives. Twenty-five years have shown how generously these hopes have been fulfilled.



INSPECTION OF THE NAVY

A sailor himself, the King has always taken a personal interest in the Navy, and he is here seen shortly after his accession on a visit to the Fleet, with the Queen and the Prince of Wales. You will recall that in the days before His Majesty was next in succession to the throne, he prepared himself seriously for a naval career, and whenever he is with his fleet he can discuss its affairs and inspect its activities with the expert eye of a seaman.



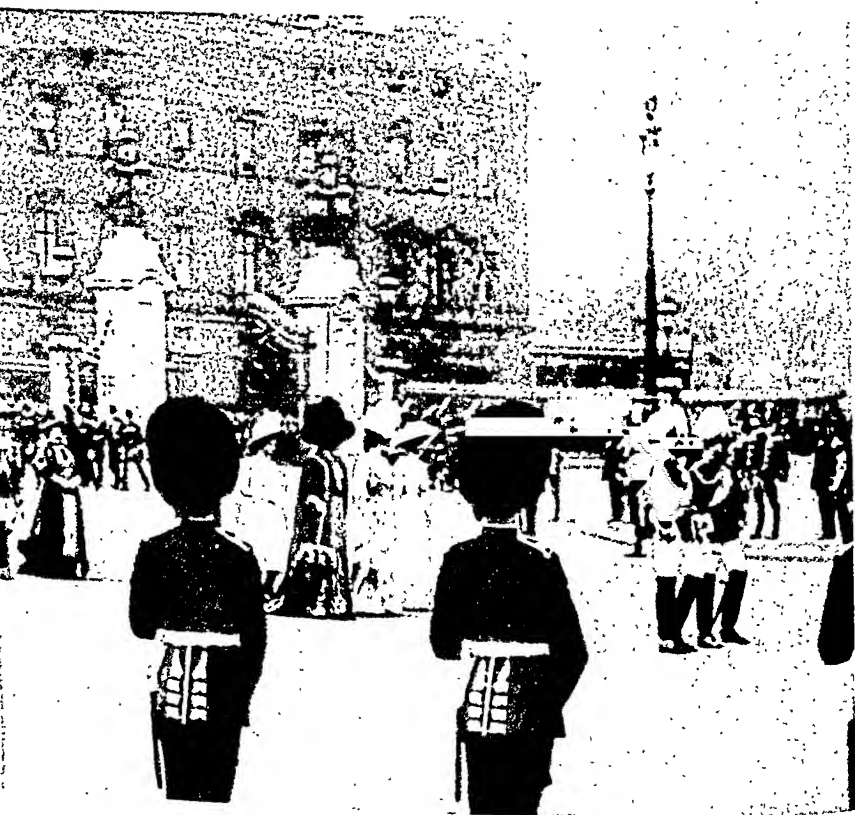
INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

On July 13th, 1911, the King's eldest son was invested at Carnarvon Castle as Prince of Wales. The new prince was the nineteenth in succession, but this was the first occasion upon which the investiture had been made in the Principality. The Prince was only seventeen years of age at the time, but the King, who made the investiture, was careful that his son should be the central figure of the occasion. The young Prince delighted the Welsh people by speaking a few sentences in their native language, and his bearing was already an earnest of the great part that he was to take in public life. From the simple setting of this pageantry we pass to the pomp and splendour of the East.



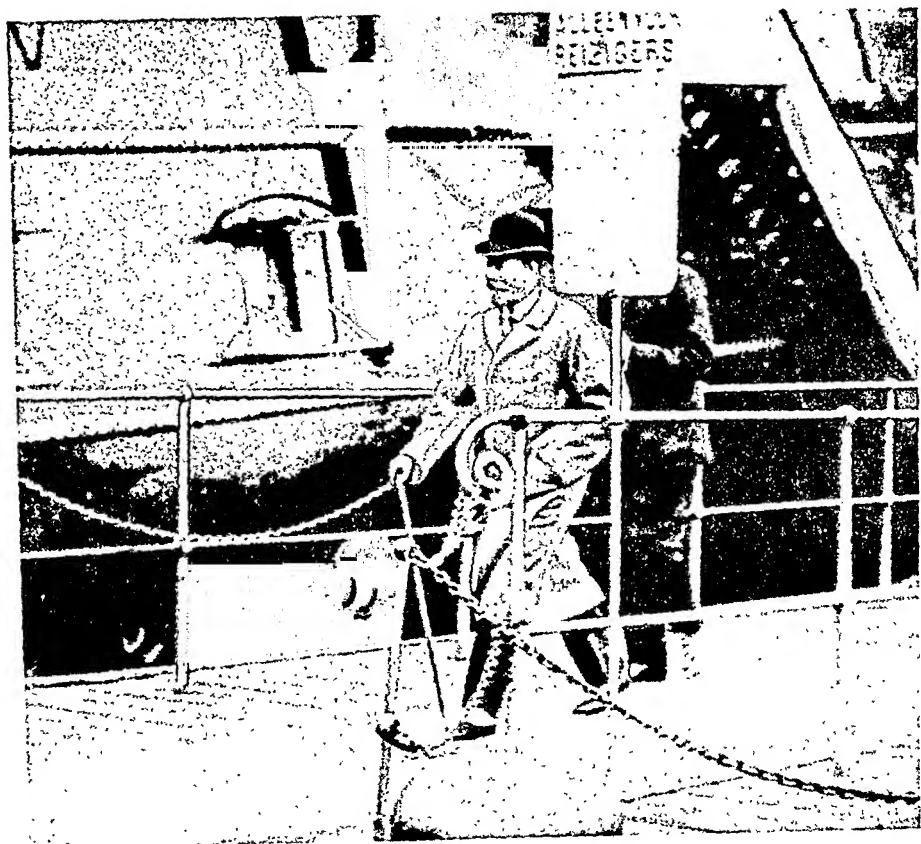
THE DELHI DURBAR

On December 12th, 1911, the Great Durbar was held at Delhi, when the Indian Princes and peoples paid homage to their Emperor in State. It was a scene of romantic splendour, the wealth of fabulous treasures being displayed in Oriental magnificence. Veterans of the native Indian Army looked upon a spectacle such as probably even their ancestors had never witnessed, and it may be doubted whether our new world will ever see its like again. Whatever might be written in the future of the Indian Empire, this was a deeply impressive occasion in its history. It was a time for the pomp and circumstance of State, and the King-Emperor in the full ceremony of his office was a figure that won the admiration of the East. His triumph was supported by the gracious majesty of the Queen. It was in commemoration of this event that the capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.



UNVEILING THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL

In 1912, His Majesty unveiled the Victoria Memorial, in front of Buckingham Palace. It is one of the most familiar architectural features of London. Here, again, is a striking record of what in no more than twenty years have become period costumes.



THE KING VISITS GERMANY

In 1913, the King visited Berlin for the marriage of the Duke of Brunswick and Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia. But neither there, nor even in the ferment of Ulster, where the question of Irish partition was dangerously disturbing, was there any premonition of the crisis that was soon to convulse the Western World.



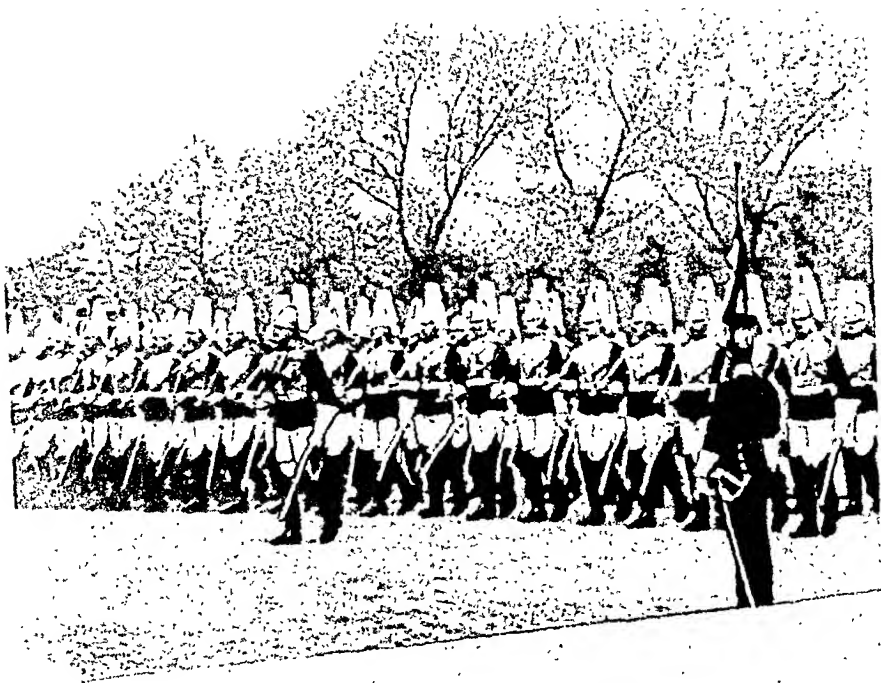
SUFFRAGETTES

In England, indeed, the most militant activity was that of the suffragettes, whose long campaign, after many violent conflicts with the often much perplexed officers of the law, was followed in 1918 by the Franchise Act which gave women the vote.



ASCOT

Even in the June of 1914 the country was unconscious of any impending disaster, and fashion displayed itself at Ascot with traditional gaiety and brilliance. The routine of national life seemed to be flourishing in a settled peace.



INSPECTION OF TROOPS

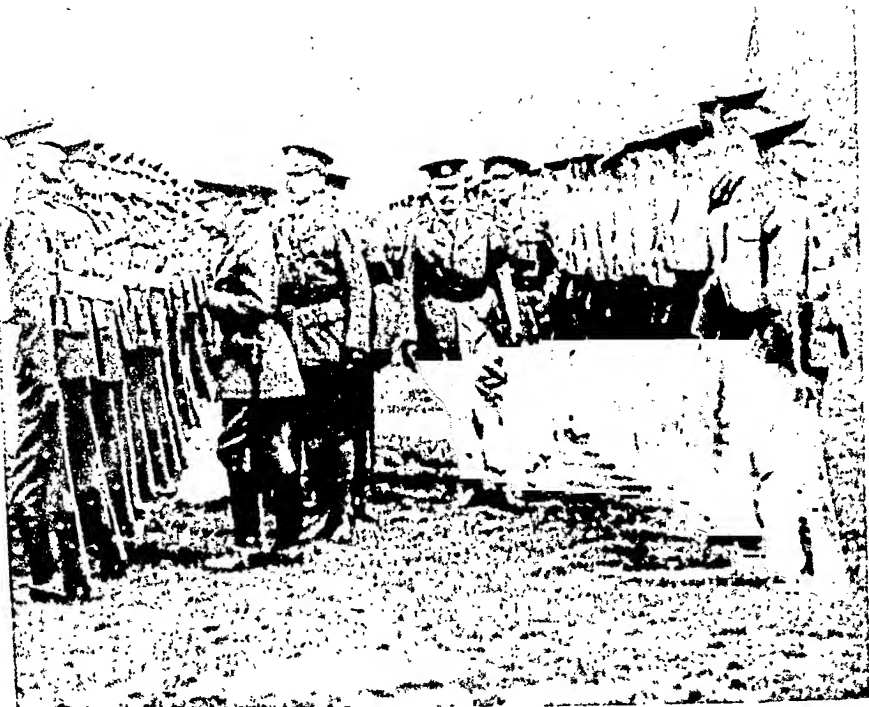
And the King could inspect his troops on Salisbury Plain or on full-dress parade without a suspicion that within a few weeks they would be summoned to far more serious work.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1914

WAR DECLARED ON GERMANY

WAR DECLARED

And yet, in August of that year, 1914, an excited crowd was surging round the Royal Exchange as the proclamation was read that war had been declared on Germany in consequence of her violated pledge to Belgium. The first expeditionary force was already being mobilised, and the Empire without warning was faced with a complete reorganisation of its life.

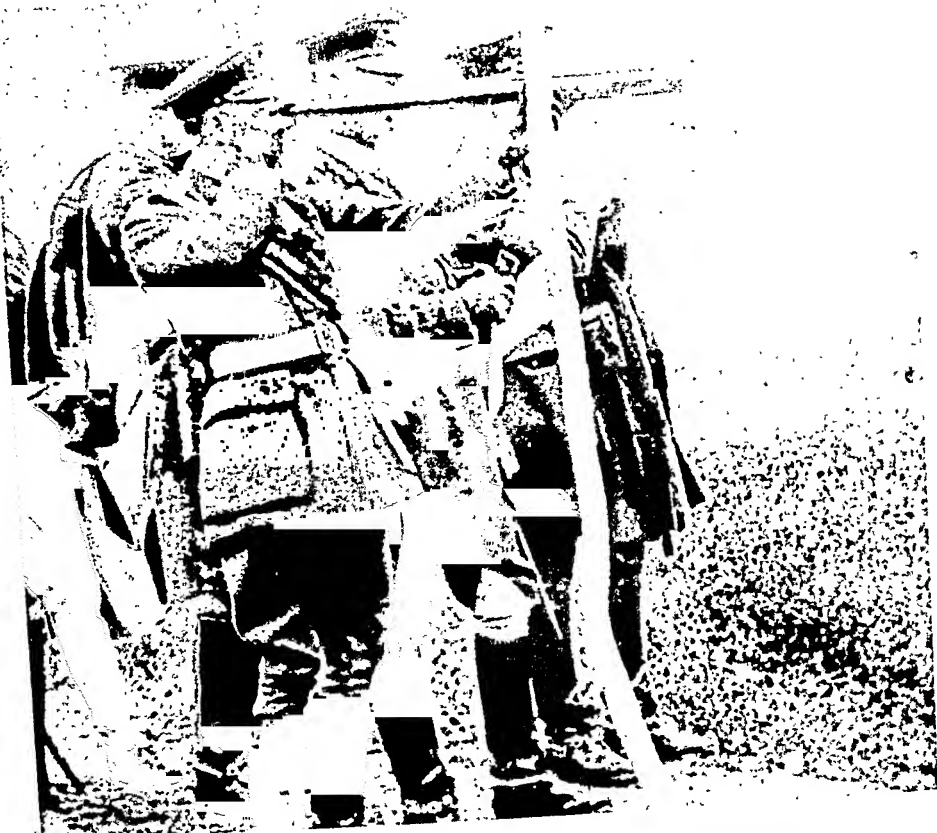


INSPECTION OF GUARDS—HYDE PARK

Having done everything in his power to prevent war by a personal appeal made in vain to the German Emperor, once it was declared the King kept an unceasing watch on all its activities.

His Majesty first visited France in November, 1914. Throughout the war he showed an especial concern for the wounded; and in the long years after, when many of these men have been and still are suffering for the sacrifice then made, His Majesty's solicitude for their welfare has never ceased.

Whether in Hyde Park inspecting the Guards—men who were so soon to add lustre to their great tradition—



POZIERES—WATCHING A BOMBARDMENT

or in France watching a bombardment, the King set an example of quiet determination. No English King had been with his troops on active service abroad since George II at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743.



THE KING AND THE PRINCE OF WALES AT AERODROME

With the Prince of Wales he witnessed the early activities of the Air Force in the field. The impetus given by the war to the development of aviation is now a matter of history. Then, the conquest of the air had not lost its first wonder, and the King gave the new arm every encouragement.



THE KING IN FRANCE—SHRAPNEL

His Majesty paid frequent visits to the forces of the Allies, and shared the discomforts of the men. He could enjoy, too, such lighter moments as an inspection of troops who had adopted a small Belgian Boy as their mascot, providing him, much to his satisfaction, with a uniform.



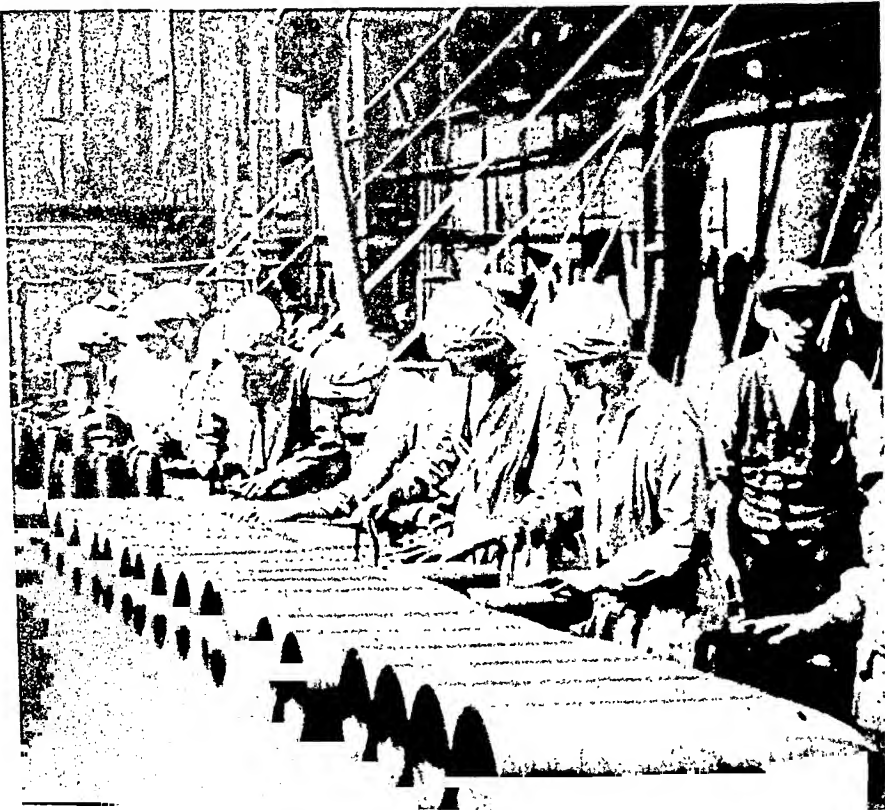
TANK DEMONSTRATION

The King has a quick eye for military detail, and little escapes his attention. Mechanical warfare was a development in which the King was especially interested, and, with the Prince of Wales and members of the staff, he witnessed a demonstration by the first super tank ever to take the field.



INSPECTING A DUG-OUT

The King's cheerful acceptance of conditions as he found them endeared him to the soldiers. The King and Queen shared the strain that was felt in every home, when they sent their eldest son to France. The Prince's eagerness to undergo all the fatigue and dangers of the troops was a constant source of anxiety to his father and mother.



WOMEN AT WORK

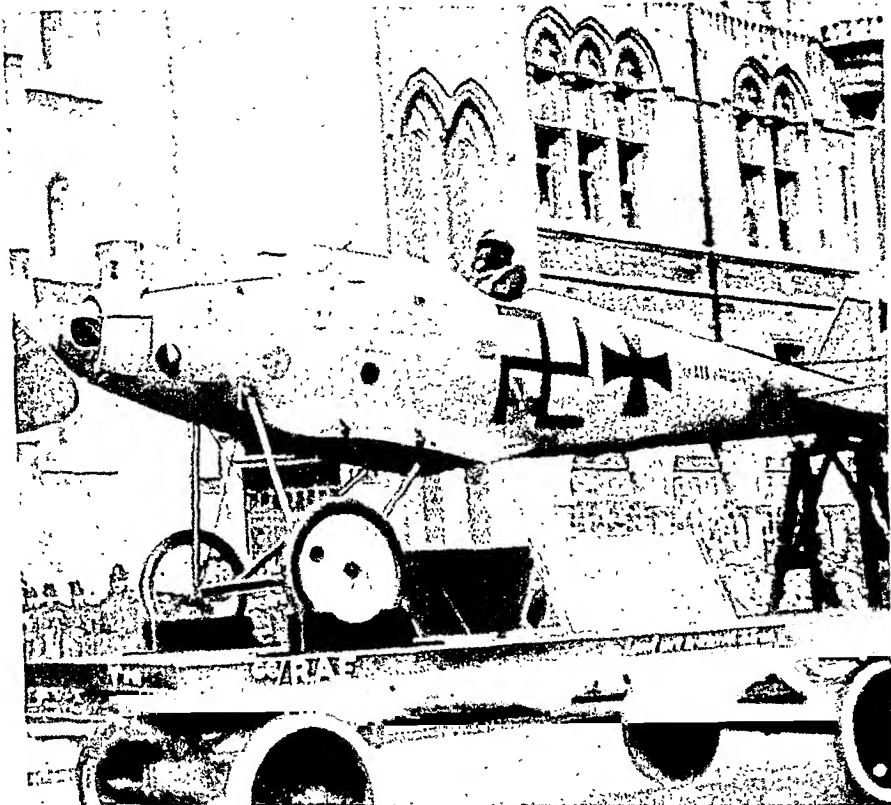
At home, the women in England came forward to assist in the national work, and after a great parade through London they were soon to be seen employed in the works that were operated at ever-increasing pressure to meet the steadily insistent demands from the front for more munitions. At the most active periods of the war, the day's supply of munitions would have been enough to run most wars of the past for six months.

CLARET
The EGYPTIAN
The only Free Entertainment in the Grounds
WALK UP



THE THEATRICAL GARDEN PARTY

It was in accordance with the wishes of the high command that, so far as possible, depression was discouraged in the social life at home, and at a war-time Theatrical Garden Party famous players, some of whom you will recognise, gave their services to the cause.



THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

And the historic Lord Mayor's Show took place as usual, though with a more military appearance than those of former years.



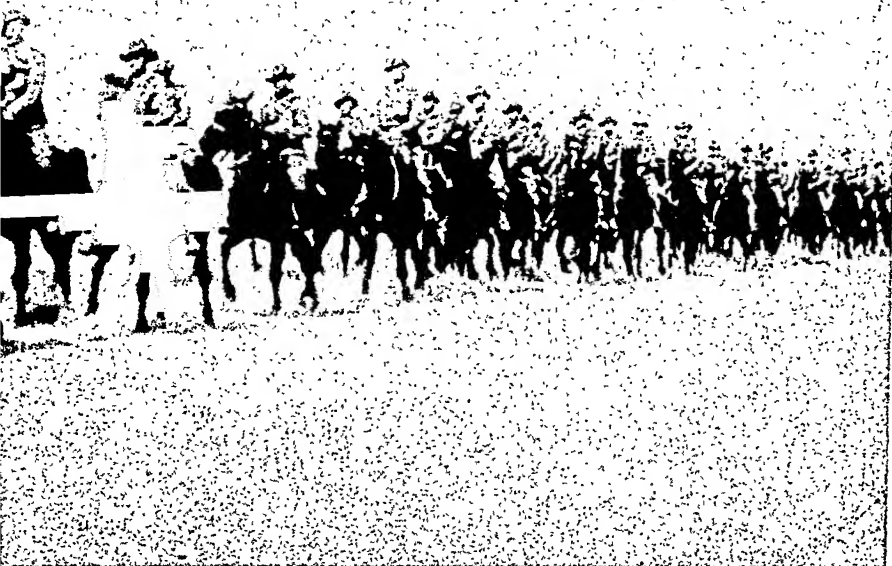
INSPECTION OF ALLOTMENTS

Removal of labour from the land to other services, and the submarine menace, made the problem of food supply one of daily increasing anxiety. Scanty rations were strictly enforced, and many of the staple necessities of life could be obtained only on food tickets. Meat on one day a week only was no uncommon experience. Always closely in touch with the lives of the people, the King lost no opportunity of gaining first-hand knowledge of actual conditions in any national emergency.



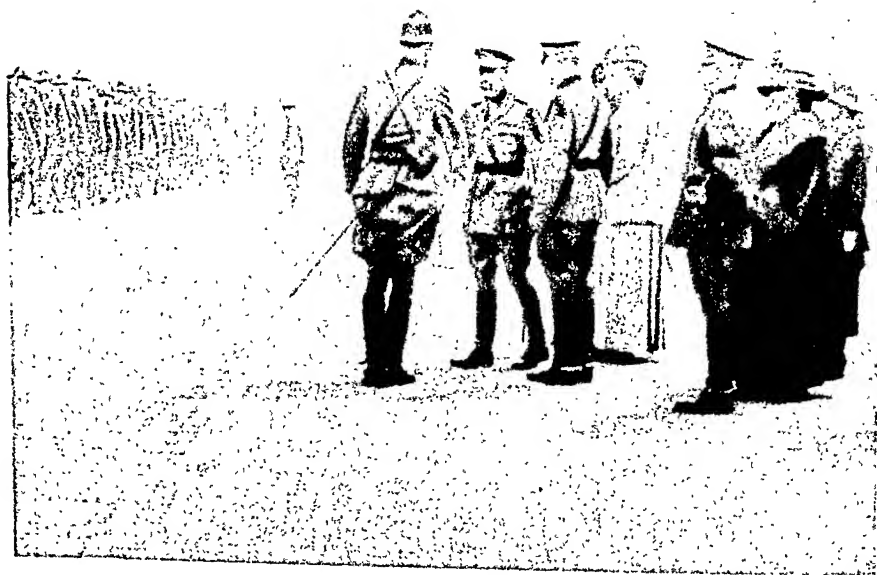
INSPECTION OF H.M.S. LION

In 1915, His Majesty paid his first visit to the Fleet on active service. He is seen aboard the flagship of Admiral Beatty accompanied by the Duke of York then a naval Lieutenant. The King takes the individual salute that is the privilege of the Royal Navy. In this striking picture the King is seen with the Admiral among a group of very cheery officers.



COLONIAL TROOPS

The British cause was upheld by the united power of the Empire. Never before in history had a mighty commonwealth of nations worked with such singleness of purpose under one crown. Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India, all stood with Great Britain in a common devotion, and all shared alike in heroic sacrifice.



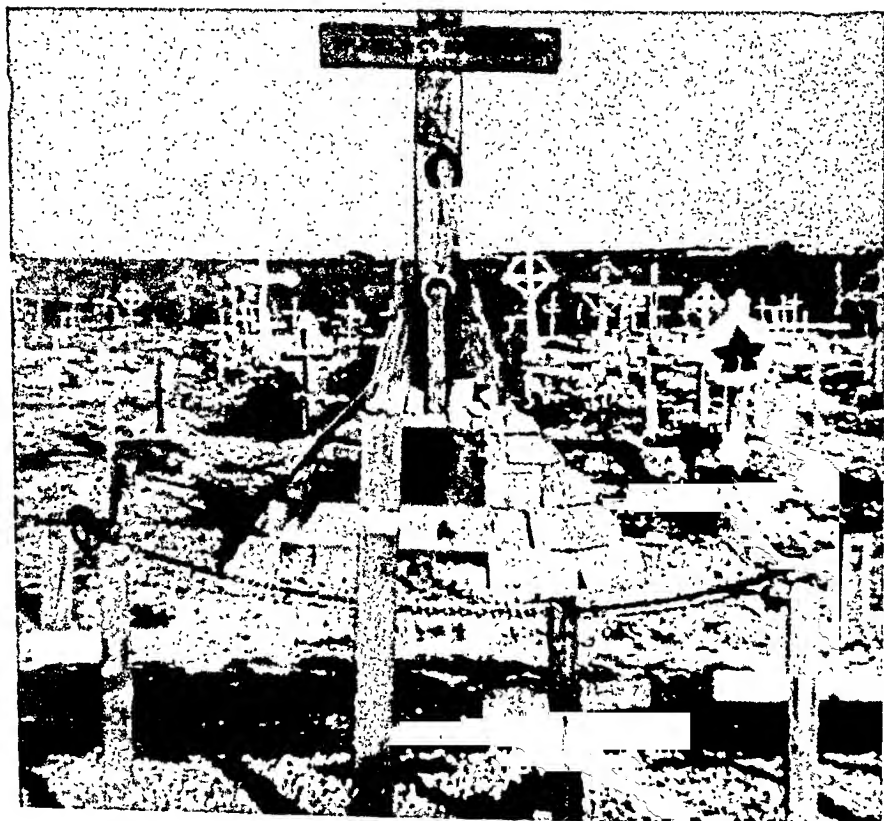
AMERICAN TROOPS IN LONDON

In 1917, the American troops began to arrive in Europe, an event of the deepest consequence, and an early contingent was received by the King at Buckingham Palace.



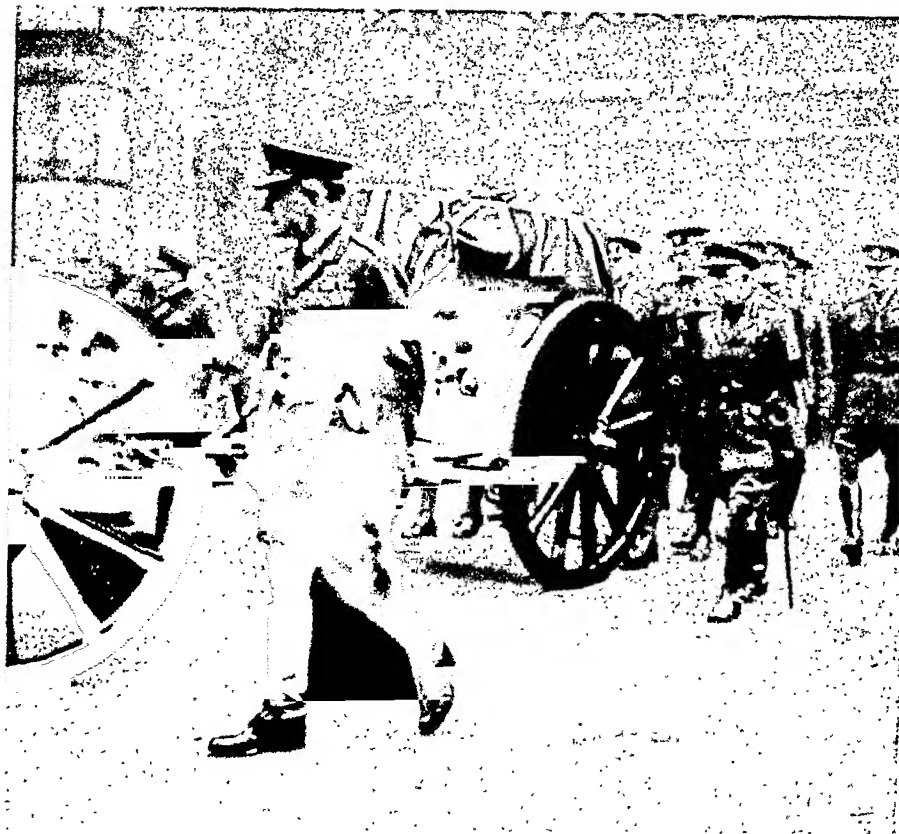
WAR RUINS IN FRANCE

The end was approaching, but the price of victory was to be seen in a desolated landscape and ruined towns,



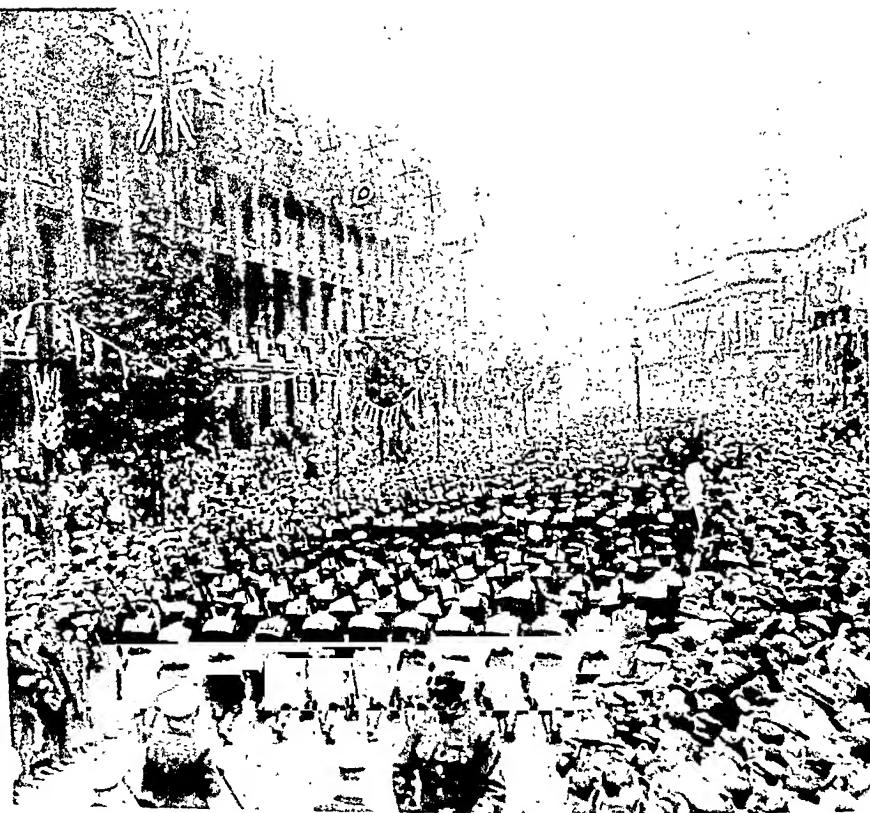
WAR GRAVES

and in the tragic burial grounds that covered an immortal epic of heroism.



THE FUNERAL OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR

With the coming of peace was performed a great act of national homage to the nameless heroes of the war in the burial of the Unknown Warrior, whose body, brought from France, was borne on a gun carriage with the King's wreath of remembrance along Whitehall, past the newly-erected Cenotaph, to its honoured resting place in Westminster Abbey.



PEACE CELEBRATIONS 1920

And in 1920, more than a year after the Armistice, the fateful Treaty of Versailles was signed, and the nation celebrated peace. For a brief time the dream approached reality, but unforeseen events placed new responsibilities on the King as head of the nation.



AT NURSE CAVELL'S GRAVE IN BELGIUM

In the years immediately following the war the King made various journeys to now historic scenes on the Continent, where he was cordially welcomed by all classes in recognition of the steadfast purpose that he and his peoples had displayed throughout the war, and of their loyalty to their Allies.

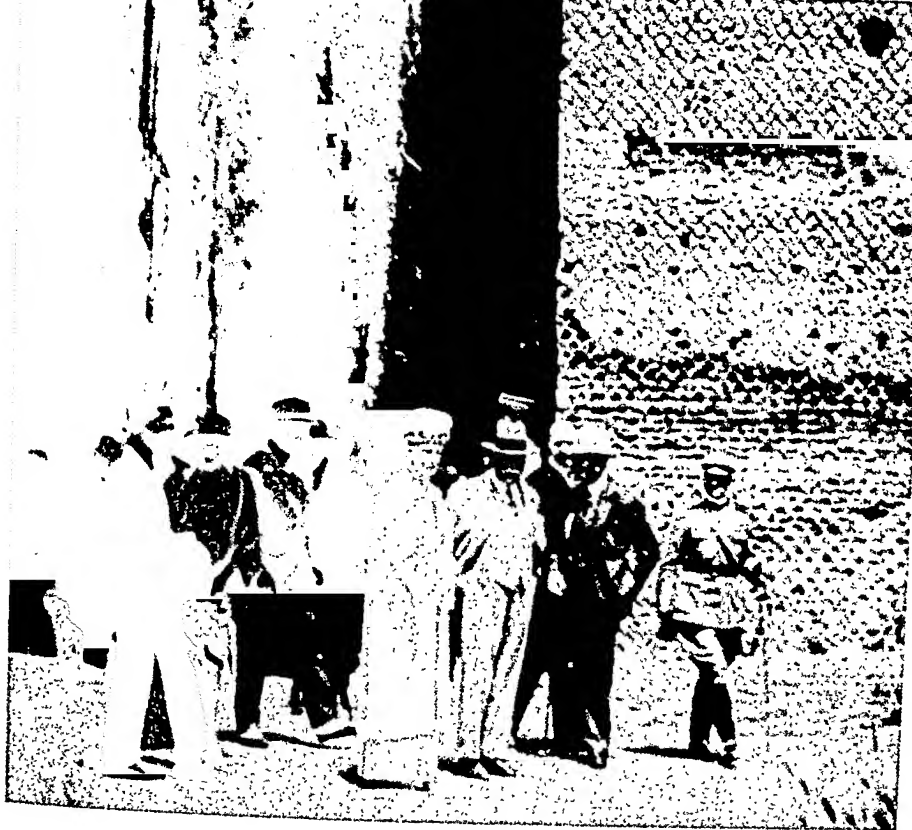
On the spot where Nurse Cavell was executed in Belgium he placed a memorial wreath.

Among the many graves of the fallen he paid tribute at that of his cousin, Prince Maurice of Battenberg.



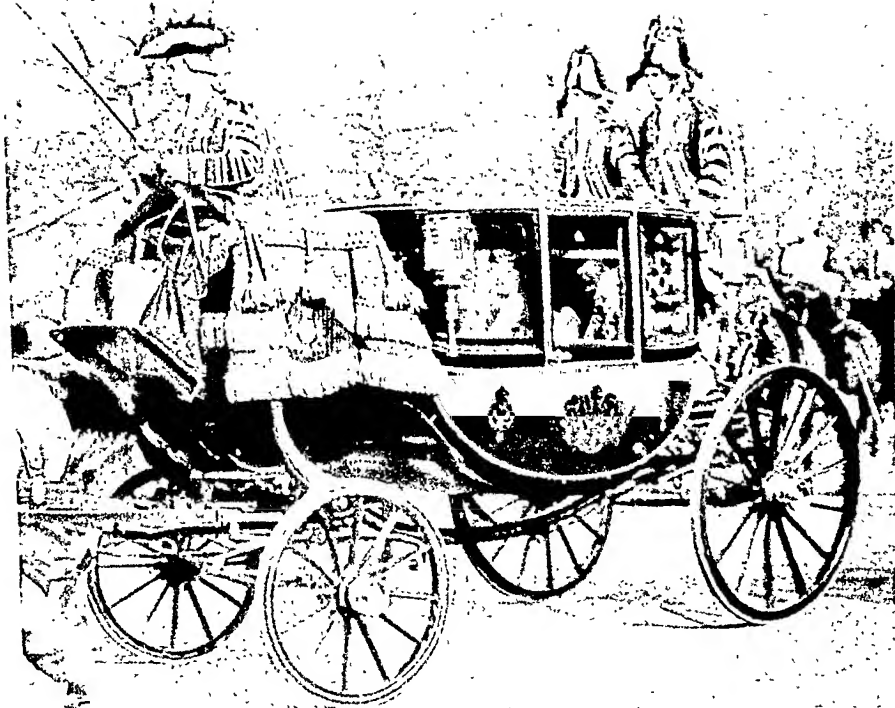
THE FRENCH UNKNOWN SOLDIER

In Paris, in the name of the British Army, he placed a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier of France.



THE KING VISITS ROME

At the invitation of our Italian allies, the King visited Rome, where the Italian spirit was being reinvigorated among the ruins of an antiquity from which the modern world has drawn much of the best in its civilisations. With the King is the Queen, who has lent an unfailing grace to the public life of the Court.



THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MARY

The people could indulge themselves again in holiday mood for the wedding of the King's daughter, then Princess Mary, to Viscount Lascelles in the same year. The pomp of royalty, symbolised here in the State Coach with its escort, has been preserved in an age of democratic change, and was unaffected even by revaluations brought about by the war. On her return from the Abbey, Princess Mary caused her coach to be stopped at the Cenotaph, on which she placed her wedding bouquet.



SIGNOR MUSSOLINI

The reconstruction of Europe was not an easy process. Mussolini in Italy was inaugurating a new political system . . .



TROTSKY REVIEWING TROOPS IN MOSCOW

While Trotsky in Russia was reviewing the troops of the new revolution in the Red Square at Moscow.



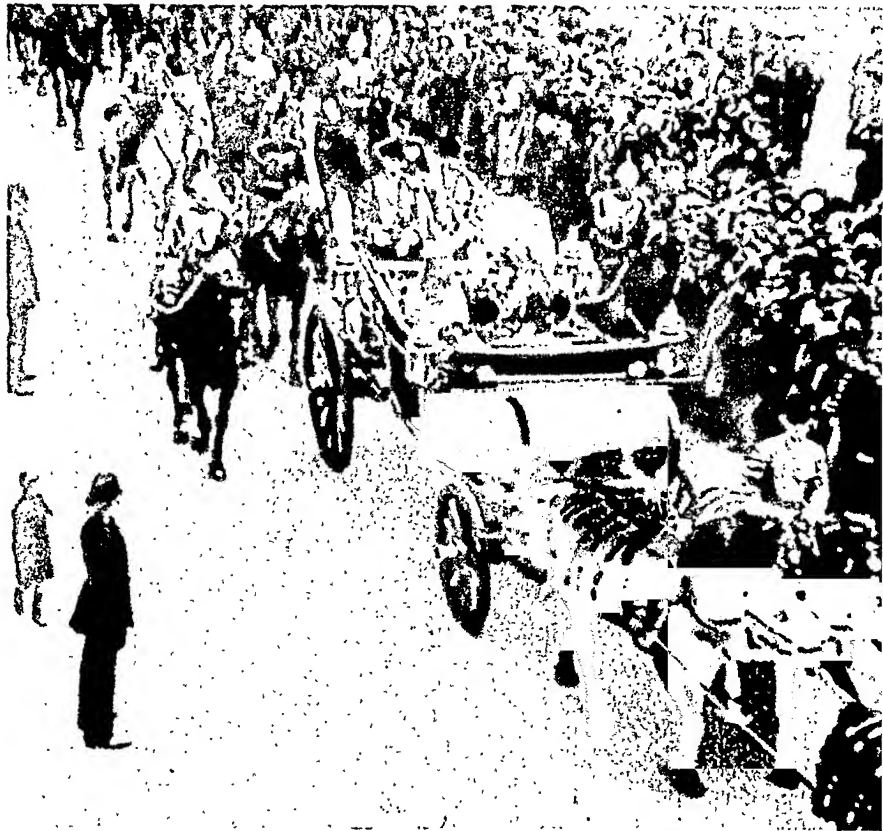
GHANDI IN INDIA

Further afield, the peace of India was troubled by the fanatically powerful personality of Gandhi.



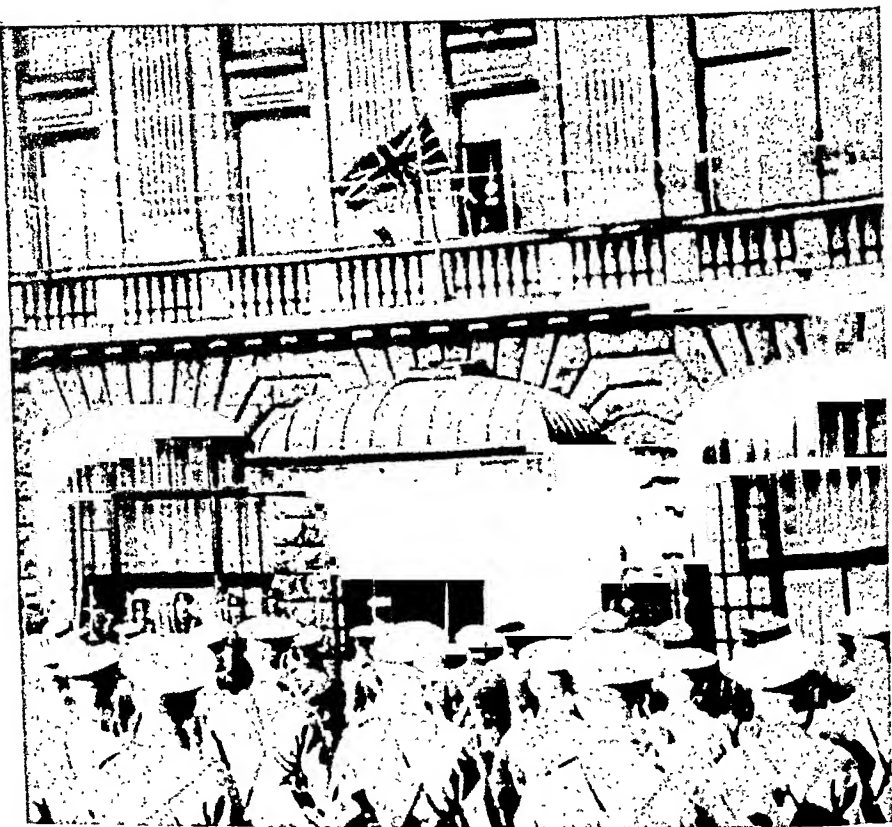
THE FIRST BRITISH LABOUR PARLIAMENT

Political evolution was no less active, though less violent, at home, and in 1924 the first Labour Government took office under the leadership of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. A new party had come into control of the State.



THE OPENING OF WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

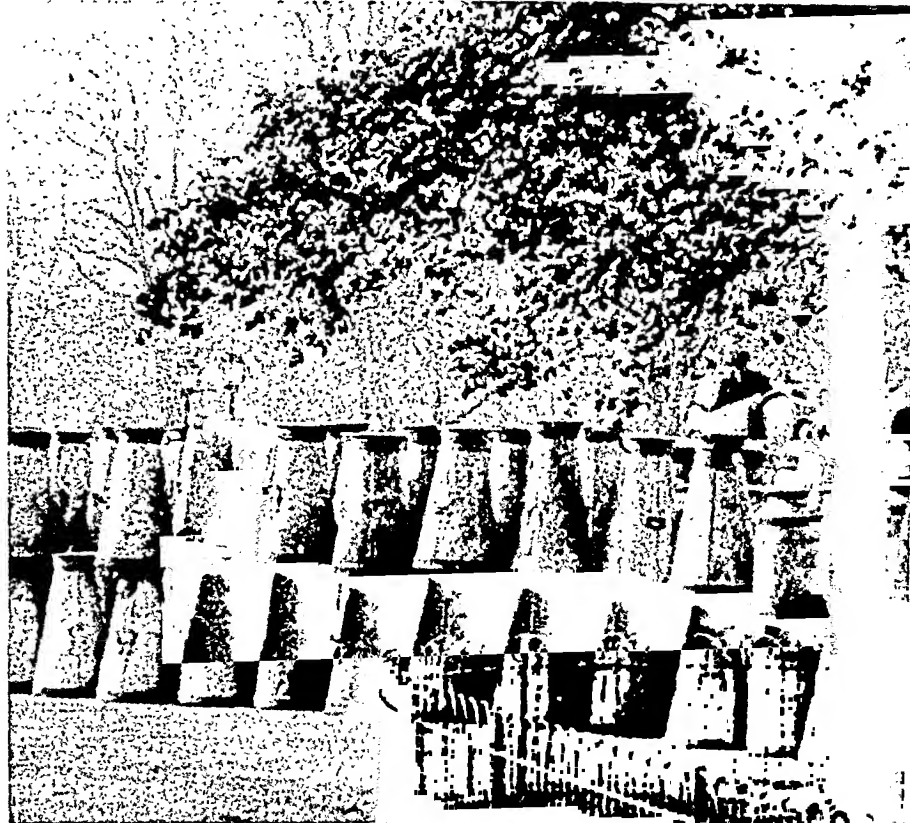
In the same year the King opened the Wembley Exhibition amidst hopes that were to be sorely tried in the economic troubles which followed.



EVACUATION OF THE RHINE

The reverberations of war died away as the British Army of Occupation was withdrawn from the Rhine and the last British flag on foreign territory was struck.

As the troops left for home the settlement of the Great War by arms was at an end.



THE GENERAL STRIKE—MILK DEPOT IN HYDE PARK

Peace by Treaty, however, had done little to solve the social problems created by the war. In 1926 labour disputes in Britain came to a head in the General Strike, which would have paralysed the life of the country but for the astonishing resource displayed by the population in meeting the emergency. Thousands of people who sympathised with the workers' aims, but disapproved of their methods, helped to maintain the public services, and the strike, which to the credit of the workers was peaceably conducted, was ineffective from the first. It was at this time that Hyde Park became a milk depot.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

THE KING HAS HAD THREE
HOURS OF QUIETER SLEEP
SINCE THE ISSUING OF THE
LAST BULLETIN. THE
TEMPERATURE IS NOW 99.8
AND THERE IS A SLIGHT
IMPROVEMENT IN THE
GENERAL CONDITION.

(SIGNED) STANLEY HEWETT.

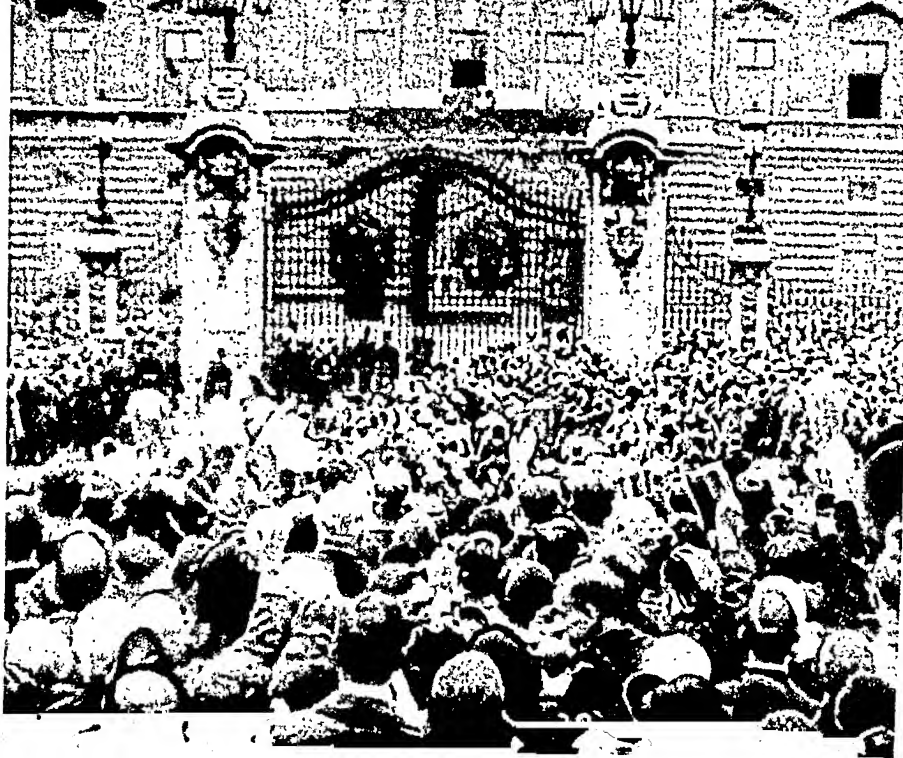
10 30, A.M.

DAWSON OF PENN.

3RD DECEMBER 1928.

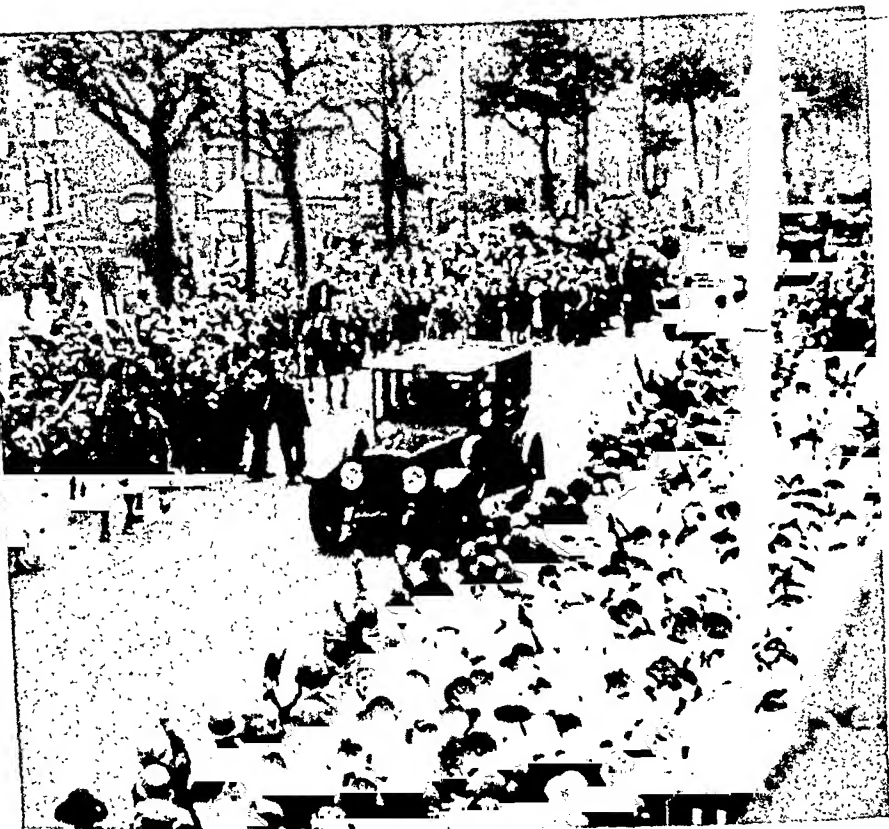
THE KING'S ILLNESS AND CONVALESCENCE

For nearly eight weeks he lay at Buckingham Palace in a critical condition. Seldom has there been so remarkable a display of affection for a Sovereign as was shown by the British people at home and overseas. Hour by hour the bulletins were awaited with deep personal apprehension; and when at length recovery was assured, and the King was seen again by his subjects, he was welcomed in a tumult of enthusiasm.



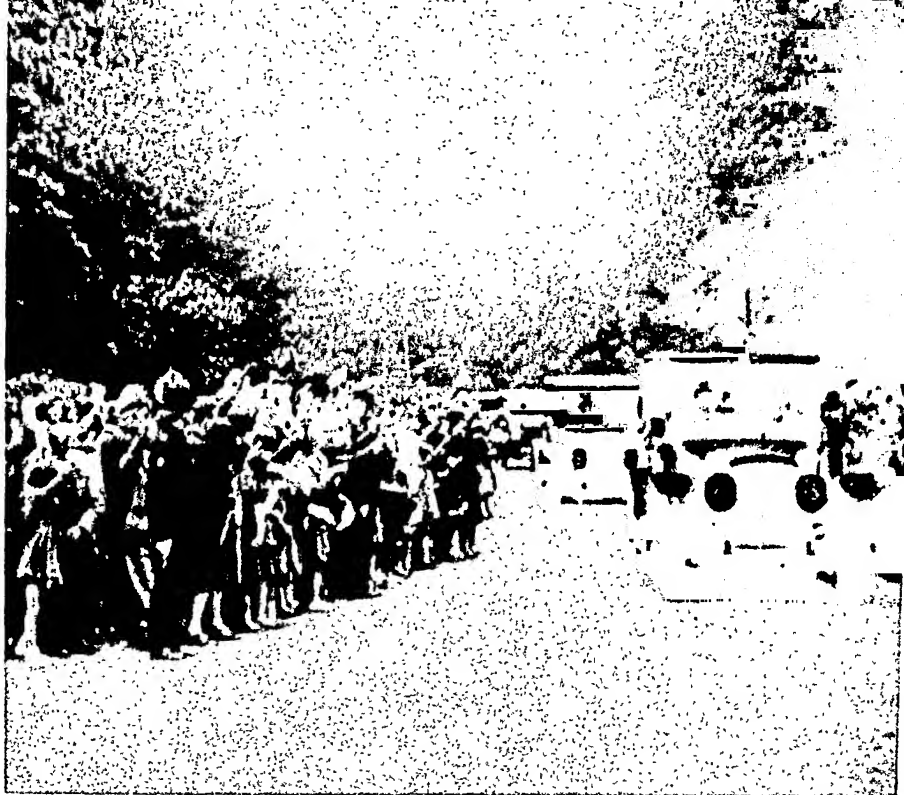
THE KING'S ILLNESS AND CONVALESCENCE

The strike, however, was followed by a genuine effort by all classes to work in national goodwill, and nothing brought the people more closely together than the King's illness at the end of 1928.



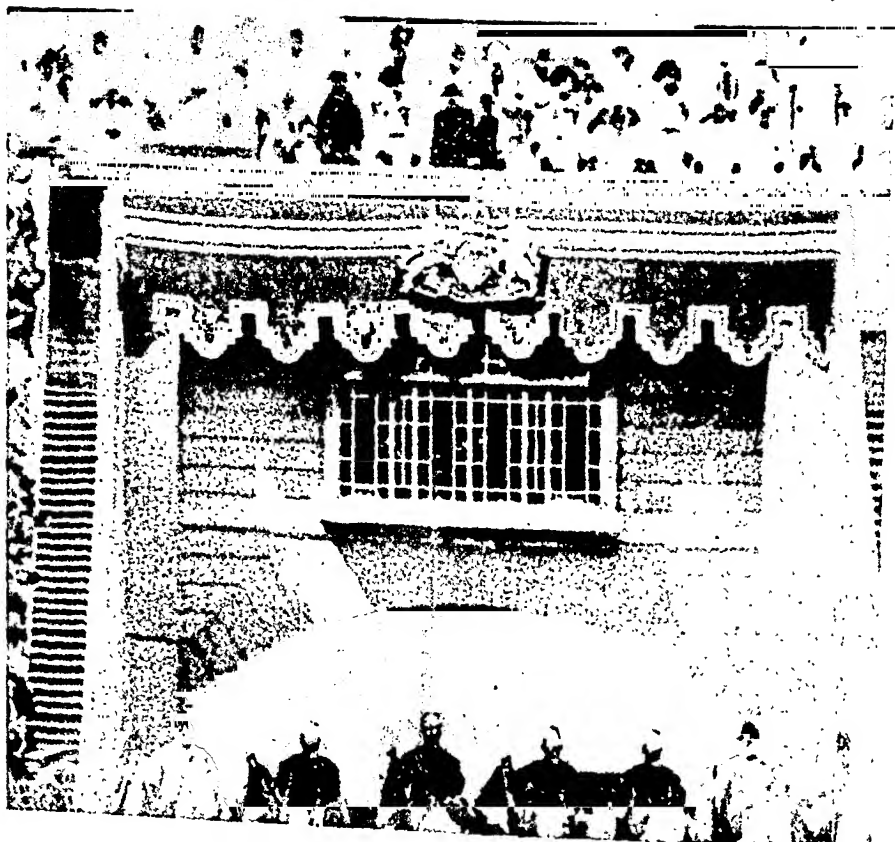
THE KING'S ILLNESS AND CONVALESCENCE

The journeys of his convalescence to Bognor, Windsor and Sandringham were in the nature of a personal triumph. Popular as His Majesty has been before, his indomitable courage in facing an ordeal of the utmost severity has placed him yet more firmly in the heart of his country. When at last he returned to Buckingham Palace, the scenes of public rejoicing that greeted him must have been some compensation for the long suffering that he had endured. At this moment His Majesty must have realised the depth of the love his countrymen bore him.



THE KING'S ILLNESS AND CONVALESCENCE

The King's convalescence was completed at Sandringham, and the journey to his Norfolk home from London was again accompanied by a great popular display of devotion. The enthusiasm was quite unceremonious in character. This was early in 1929, and when later in the year His Majesty was able to resume his public duties he did so with a prestige that was thenceforth secure amid all the political convulsions of Europe.



THANKSGIVING AT WEMBLEY

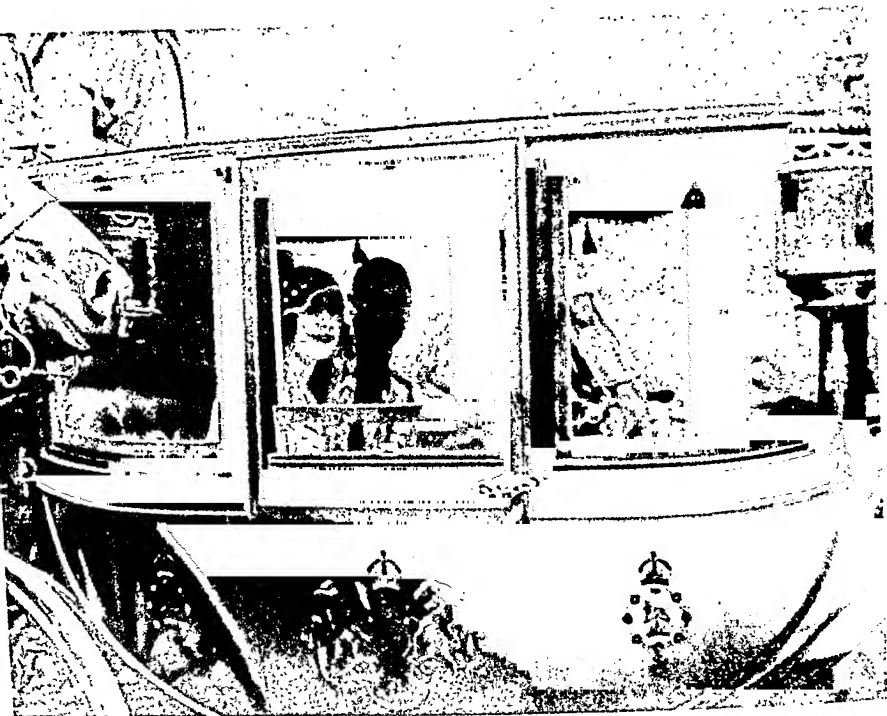
In June 1930 a solemn thanksgiving for the King's recovery was held at Wembley. Never have the thanks of an Empire been more devoutly offered. Nor was it by an Empire only. Just as during the King's illness the world had sent constant reminders of its anxious sympathy, so now it joined us in rejoicing.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Throughout the King's reign his family have shared his place in popular interest and affection.

The widowhood of the King's mother, Queen Alexandra, is associated most closely in public memory with her Rose Day. Here she is seen with the nurses of a city hospital.



THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF YORK

In 1923, the Duke of York was married to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, and the new household, since augmented by the small Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, has been a happy feature in the public and social life of the country. The marriage of a Royal Prince to a daughter of the English nobility pleased the imagination of a democratic age. The Duchess has graced her elevation with a charm that is everywhere acknowledged.



THE QUEEN AND WELFARE WORK

Here is a picture of Her Majesty the Queen engaged on one of the welfare visits of which she never tires. Either charm or competence might be enough for any Queen with the authority of rank ; when they are found together they are memorable indeed. Like the King, Her Majesty has the gift of putting people at their ease, though some of the younger people on this occasion are clearly in no need of reassurance. Serenely unconscious of any special honour, they are only aware that a very nice lady has come to see them.



THE PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS FROM WORLD TOUR

The popularity of the Prince of Wales is a national asset. In 1925 he returned from his tour of the Dominions in *Renown*. He was welcomed home by his father, the King, with whom he drove through the streets to the Palace. The ten years that have passed since then have added steadily to his public influence.



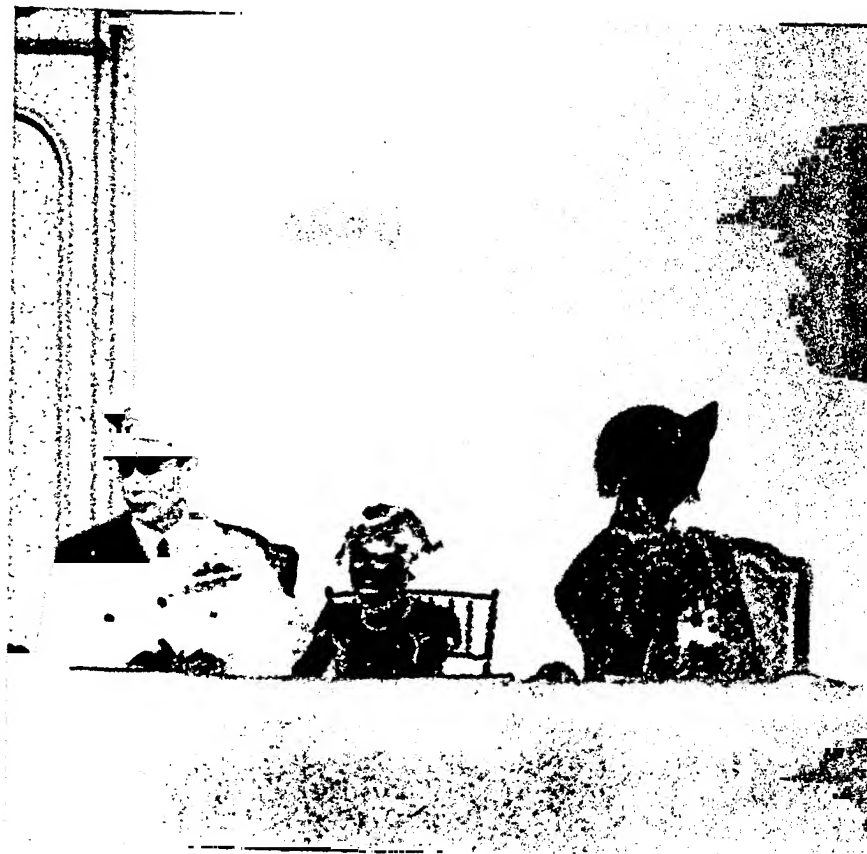
THE PRINCE OF WALES HUNTING

Like most of his countrymen, the Prince of Wales is whole-hearted in his enjoyment of a day off. There is not a better sportsman living.



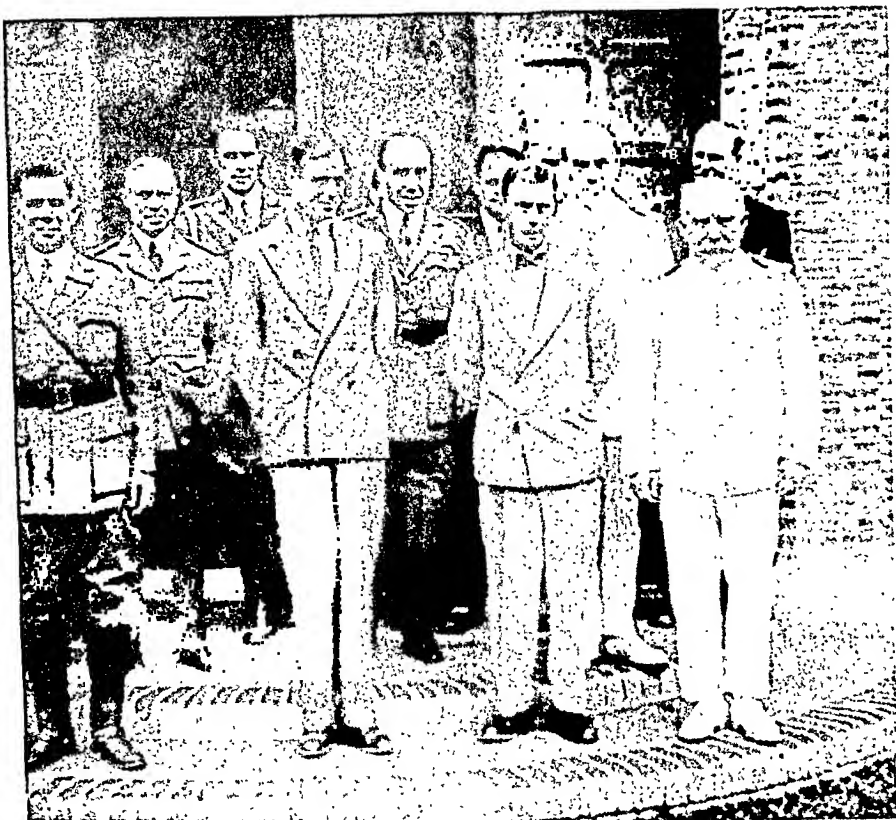
PRINCESS ELIZABETH

A privileged moment with Princess Elizabeth, when walking with her father and mother at Braemar. She has a few friendly words with Sir Harry Lauder.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH AT THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT

Princess Elizabeth here makes it easy for us to share her pleasure in the spectacle of the Royal Tournament at Olympia.



*PRINCE GEORGE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BUENOS
AIRES*

Prince George, now Duke of Kent, is here seen at Buenos Aires on a tour with the Prince of Wales, who has always taken an especial interest in the career of his youngest brother. Nothing has done more to establish friendly relations abroad than these journeys of our Royal Princes, and they have spared nothing of their energies in undertaking them. The Prince of Wales is a confirmed airman, and at one time or another must have flown above most quarters of the globe.



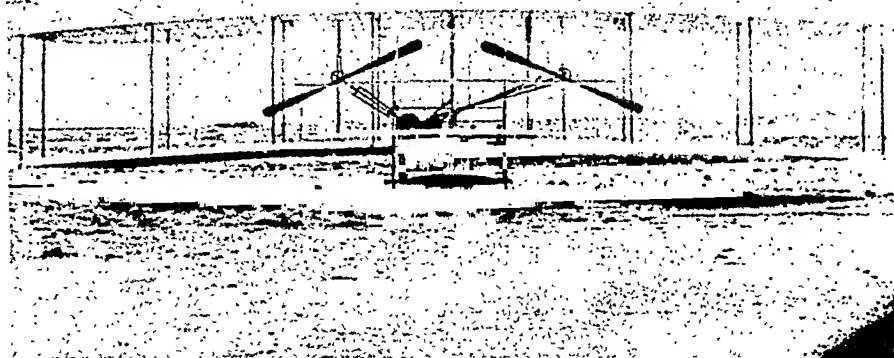
THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN AUSTRALIA

The Duke of Gloucester, like his brothers, goes Empire crusading, and here we see him for a moment on his Australian tour last winter.



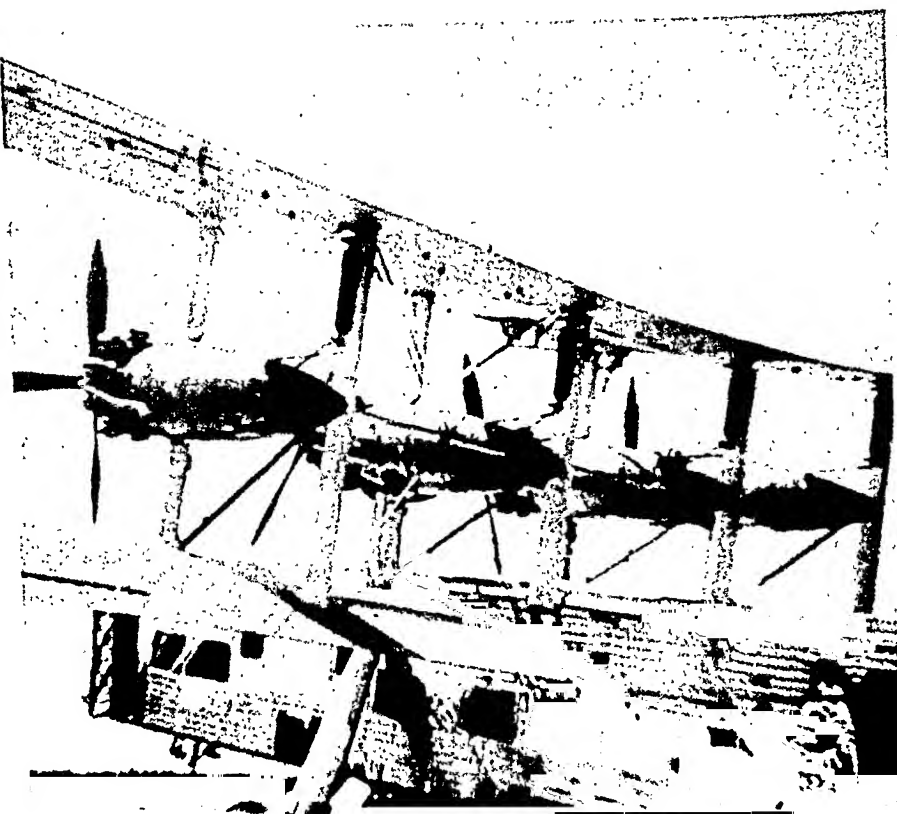
*THE WEDDING OF THE DUKE OF KENT AND
PRINCESS MARINA*

No public occasion during the reign has more clearly demonstrated the popularity of the King and the Royal Family than the wedding of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina of Greece at the end of last year. While everyone joined in wishing the handsome young couple good luck personally, the event was welcomed throughout the country as an opportunity of showing how firmly the King is secured in the affectionate regard of his people.



PROGRESS—AN EARLY AEROPLANE

No feature in the reign, of which we are now celebrating the jubilee, has been more remarkable than the advance in the application of mechanical science. In 1910, the aeroplane, now a commonplace of daily life, was in its infancy. The pioneer airmen had nothing spectacular about them but their daring, which was indeed made conspicuous enough by the experimental appearance of their planes.



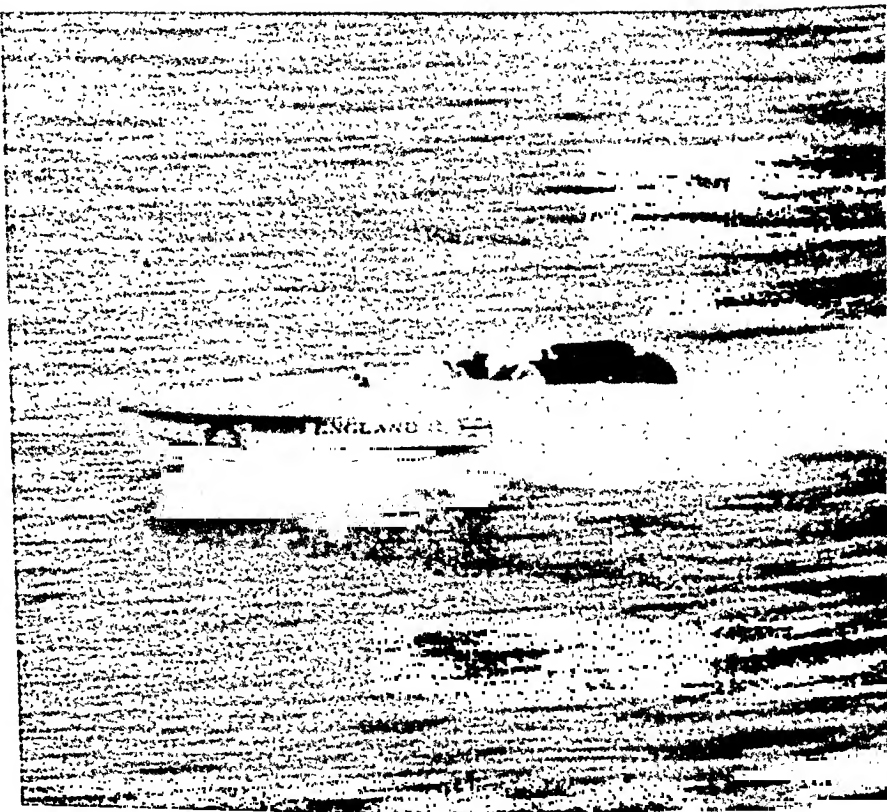
THE AEROPLANE TO-DAY

The progress that has been accomplished from these beginnings in twenty-five years is a marvel that must be hardly less astonishing to us who have seen it than it would be to our fathers if they could learn of it. The ultimate benefit of constant acceleration in the conditions of life may be debatable, but no one can fail to admire the ingenuity that achieved this mechanical mastery.



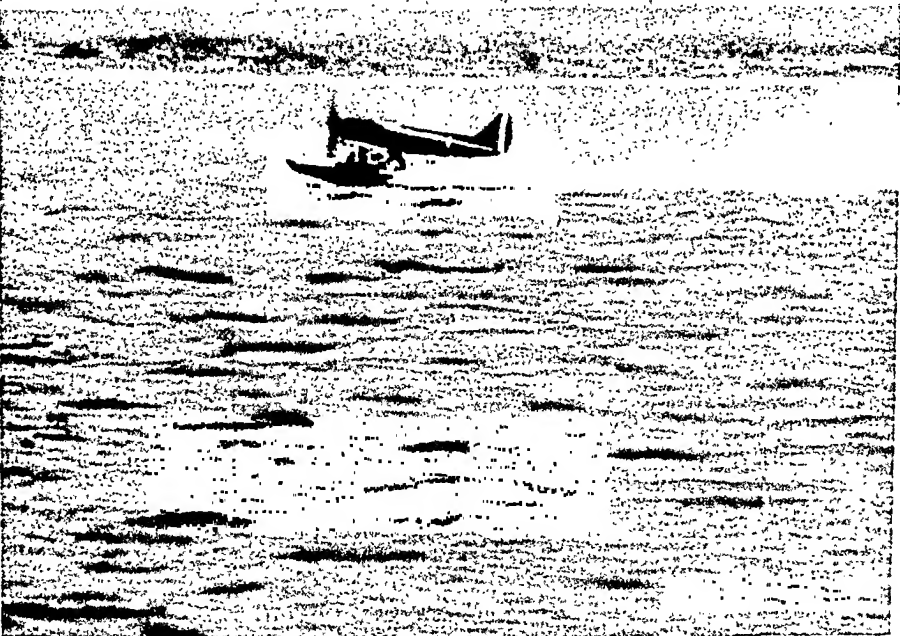
SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL'S SPEED RECORD AT DAYTONA

However we may regard it, speed is characteristic of our age, and here on the Daytona sands Sir Malcolm Campbell is giving an exhibition of the motor-car perilously controlled at over 275 miles an hour.



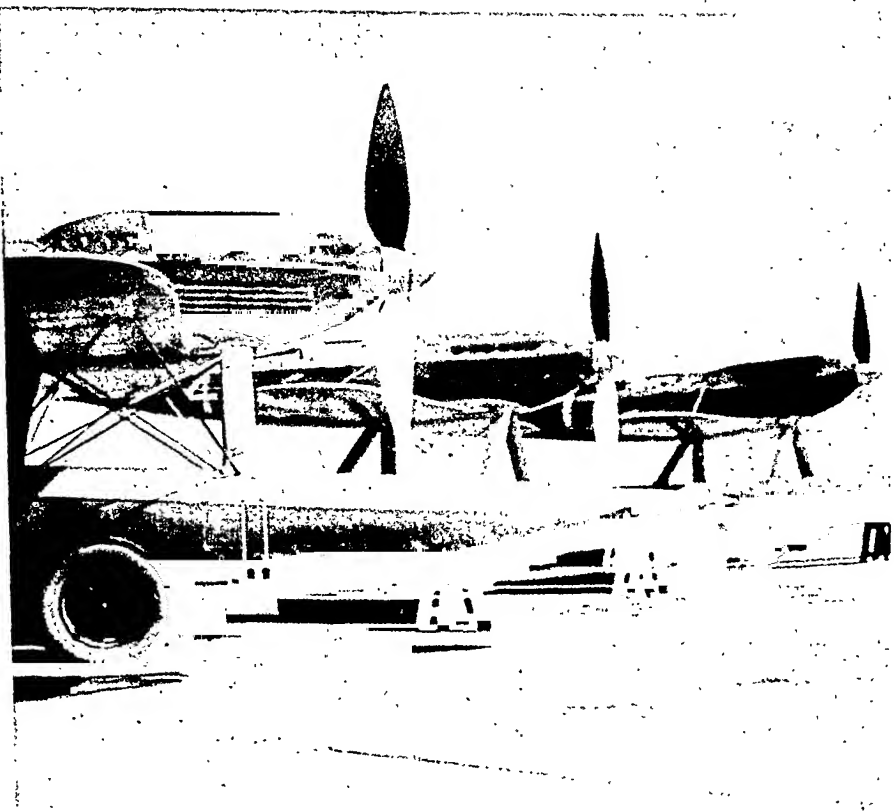
THE MISS ENGLAND SPEED RECORD

And as in the air and on land, so in the water there are boats of dazzling speed—Miss England the most famous among them.



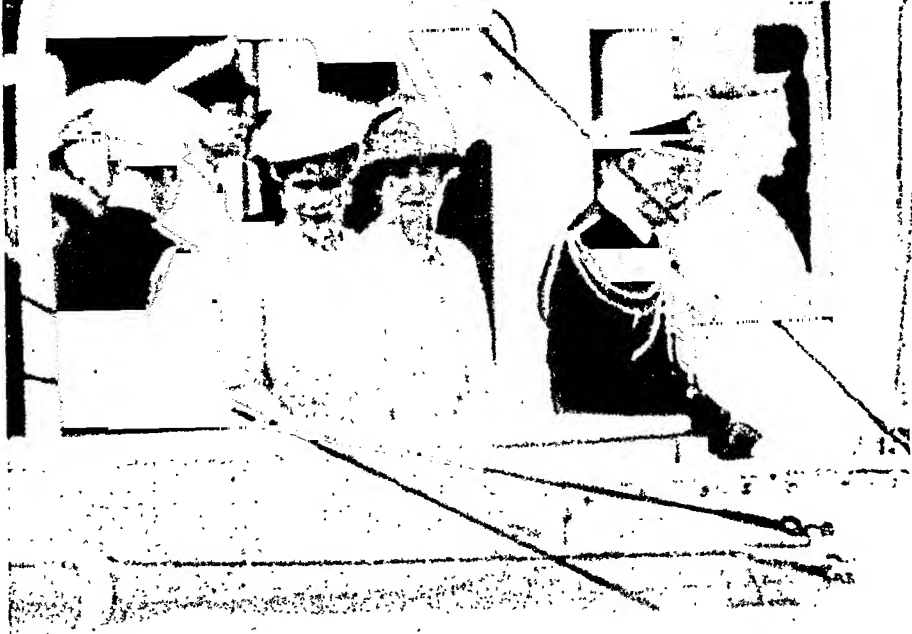
THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY

And here, in the contest for the Schneider Trophy, we see a seaplane taking the air at the incredible speed of seven miles a minute.



THE BRITISH MACHINES

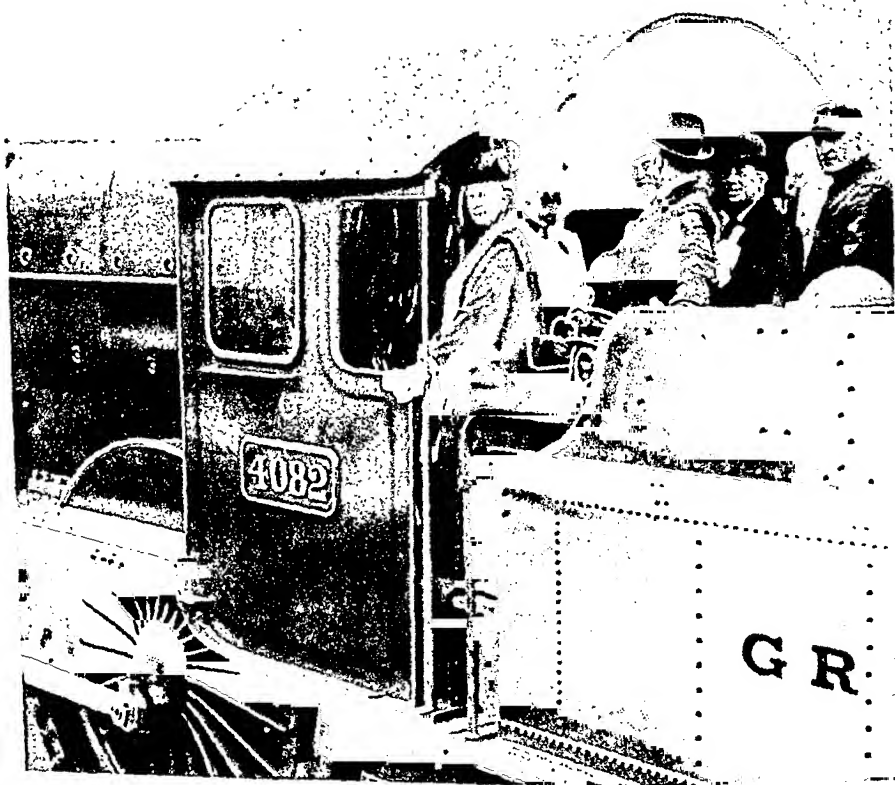
The British victory on this occasion secured permanent possession of the Cup that had for several years excited the keenest international competition.



*THE KING AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS—THE OPENING OF
THE GEORGE V. DOCK*

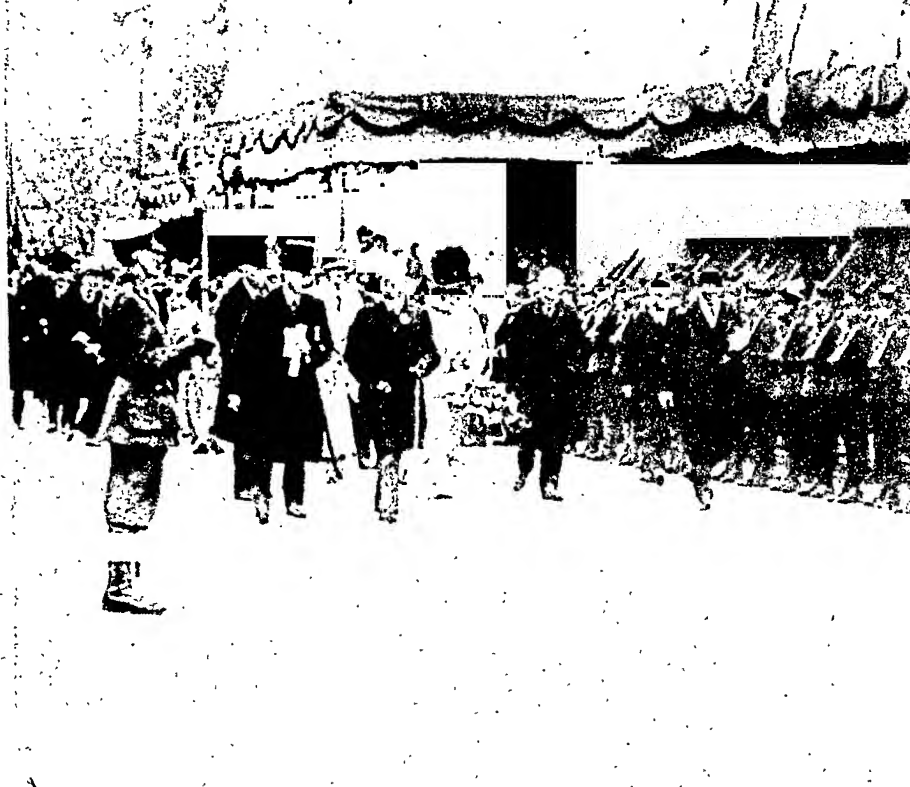
The rapid industrial development of the country immediately following the war has employed much of the King's time. The influence His Majesty has brought to bear upon industry by his personal interest has been a source of great encouragement to those immediately responsible.

The seal of Royal recognition on a great enterprise such as the building of London's largest dock represents the nation's approval of business courage, and this approval is given not only to persons highly placed, but to those who labour with their hands in any national work.



ON THE FOOTPLATE OF AN ENGINE

On such occasions His Majesty exercises a very happy, human touch, and whether on the footplate of an engine with a driver who has been explaining the mysteries of a great locomotive, or at the opening of the National Trade Fair, the presence of the King and Queen means more than the formality of a ceremonial opening.



ARTERIAL ROADS

The keen interest shown by Their Majesties on these occasions is well known to have a direct and beneficial effect on the world-wide sale of industrial products. The increase of road traffic and the building of hundreds of miles of new arterial roads are among developments in which the King has taken an active interest.



THE OPENING OF THE MERSEY TUNNEL

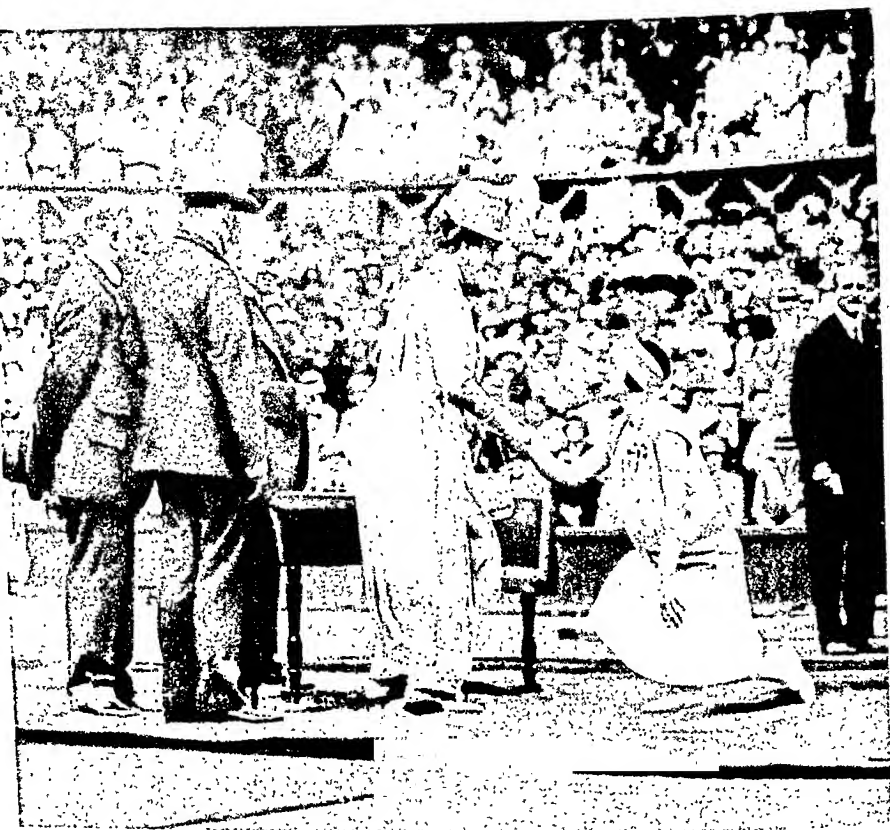
This great engineering feat inaugurated a new era in the business amenities of the northern port of Liverpool.

The King was also with the Queen at Glasgow when Her Majesty launched the new Cunarder, honouring the great liner with her own name.



*THE KING AND SPORT—THE ENGLISH RUGBY FIFTEEN
PRESENTED*

Sport of all kinds is one of His Majesty's genuine enthusiasms, and no one more thoroughly enjoys an hour's recreation. Whether at a Twickenham international . . .



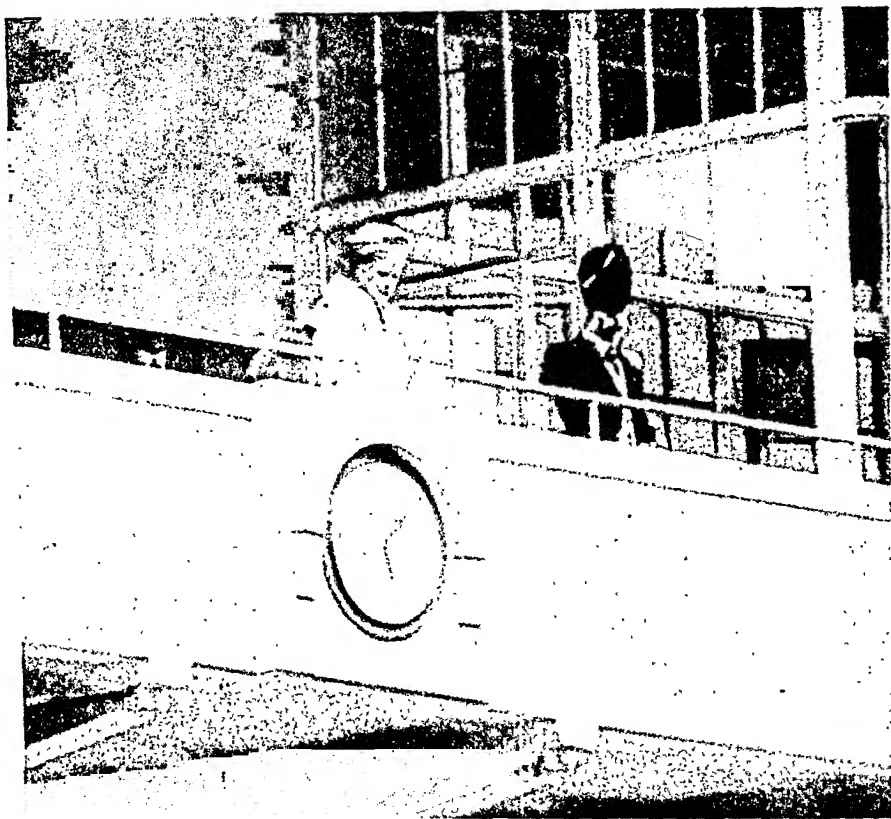
AT THE WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

or as an interested spectator with the Queen at Wimbledon, or at the Test Match . . .



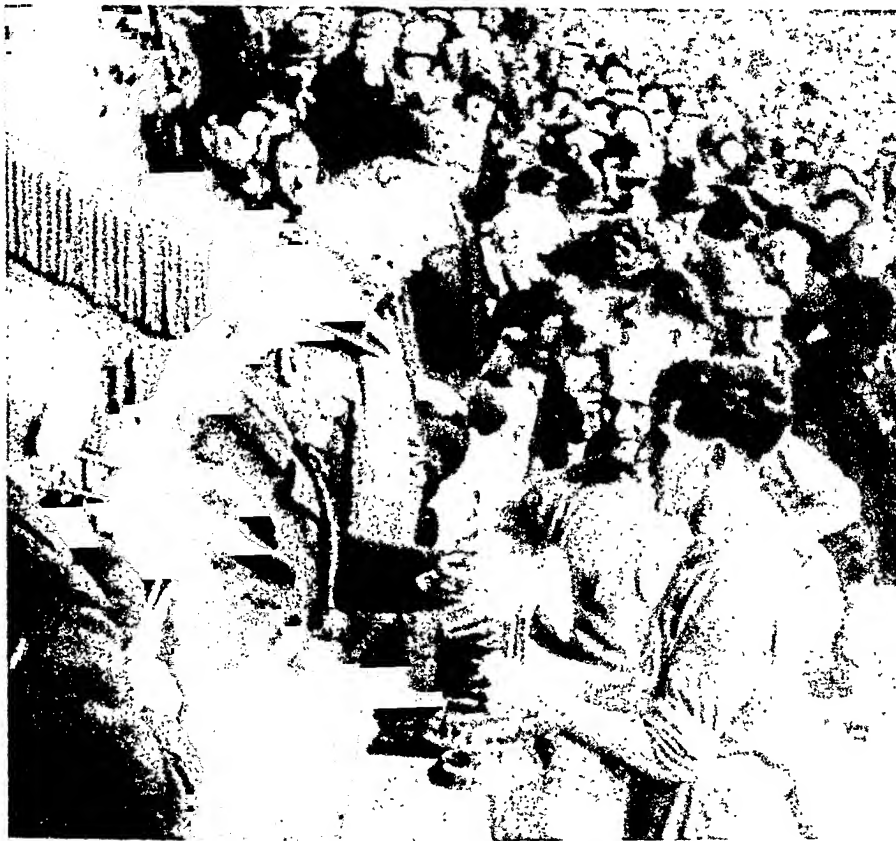
THE KING GREETES AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS

the King's presence does much to relieve the strain of modern partisanship in sport and enliven the humour of spectators and players alike.



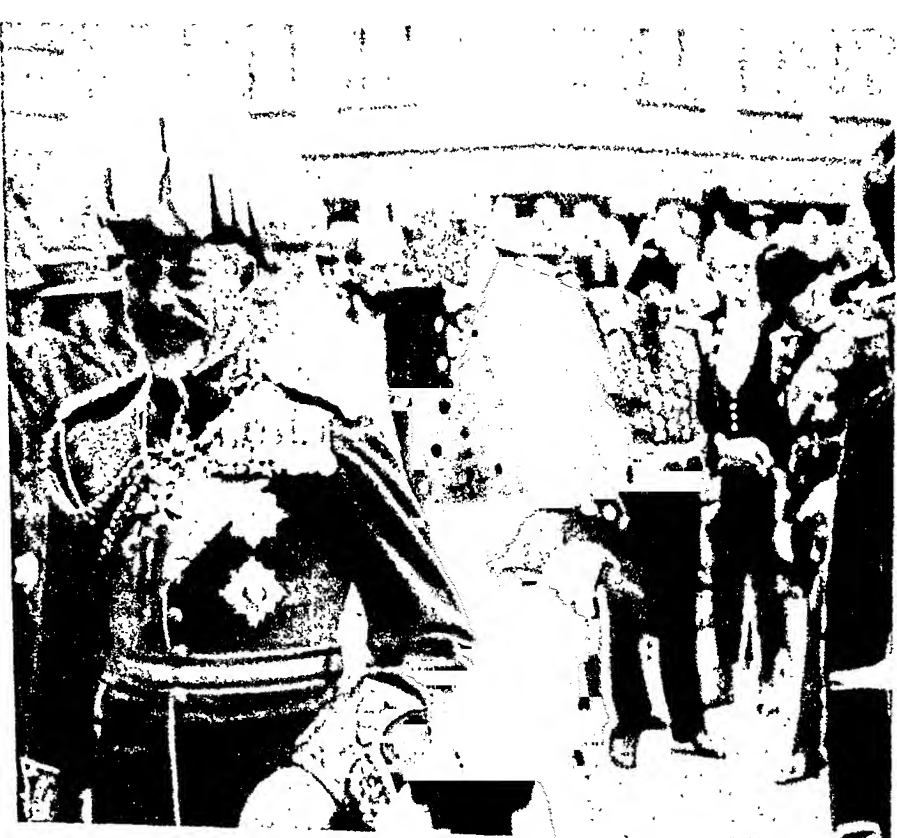
THE KING AT THE DERBY

The King's racing stable has not yet had the good fortune to produce a Derby winner, but His Majesty is a keen follower of the Sport of Kings, and seldom misses the great annual event at Epsom. If one day yet the Royal colours should be the first past the post in the classic race, and the King joins his father in winning the blue riband of the Turf, the victory would be as popular as any in the history of racing.



AT AN ENGLISH CUP FINAL

The King is here seen at the Football Association Cup Final. Cardiff City were the victors on this occasion. At the end of the match, the Cardiff captain received the Cup from the King.



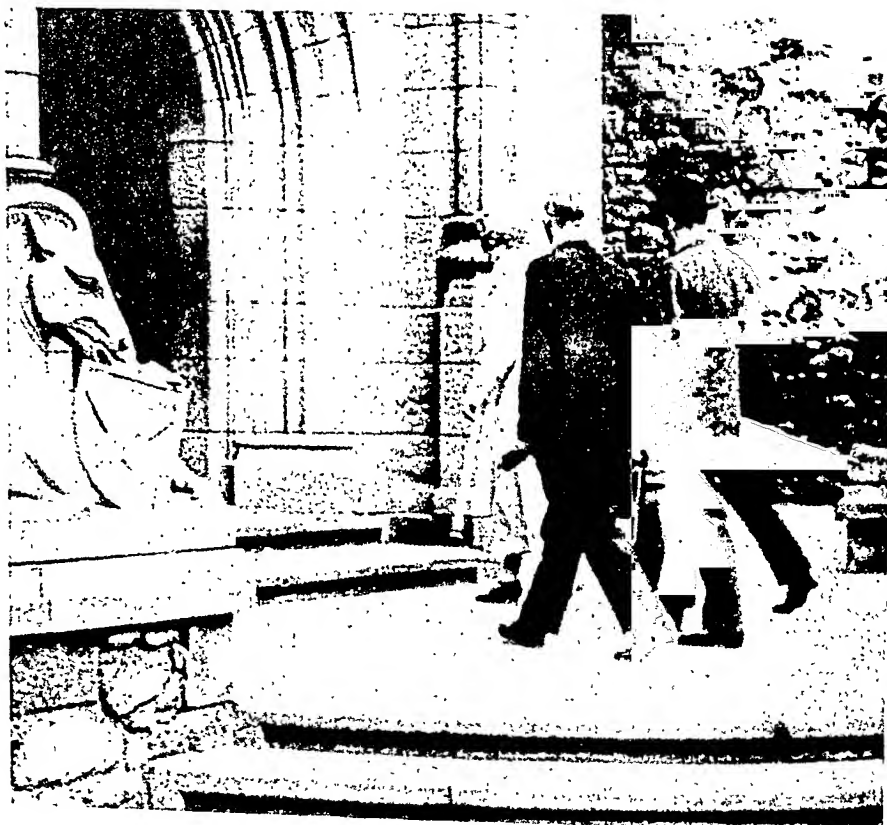
LONDON—OPENING THE NEW COUNTY HALL

The King's reign has witnessed a remarkable development in civic consciousness and pride with the advance of social welfare among the people. In London, the capital of the Empire, this was exemplified in the County Hall.



CARDIFF—THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

In Cardiff, the people built a monument to their wisdom—the National Library of Wales.



EDINBURGH—THE SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL

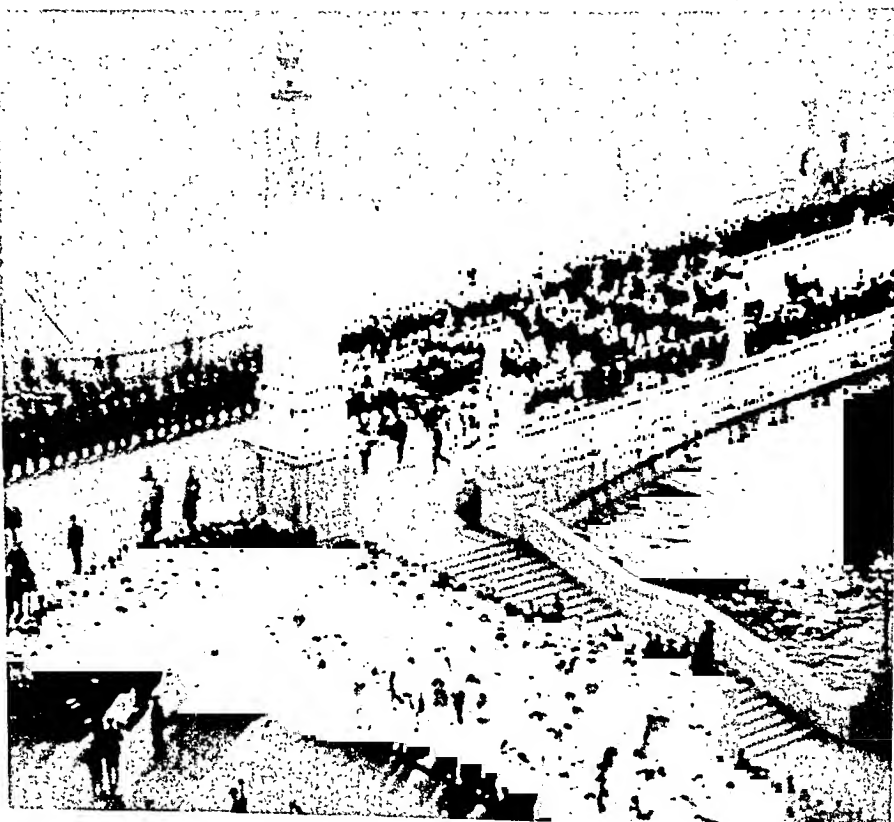
Not less notable is the Scottish War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle, where the King paid homage at the shrine of Scottish valour.



NEWCASTLE—THE TYNE BRIDGE

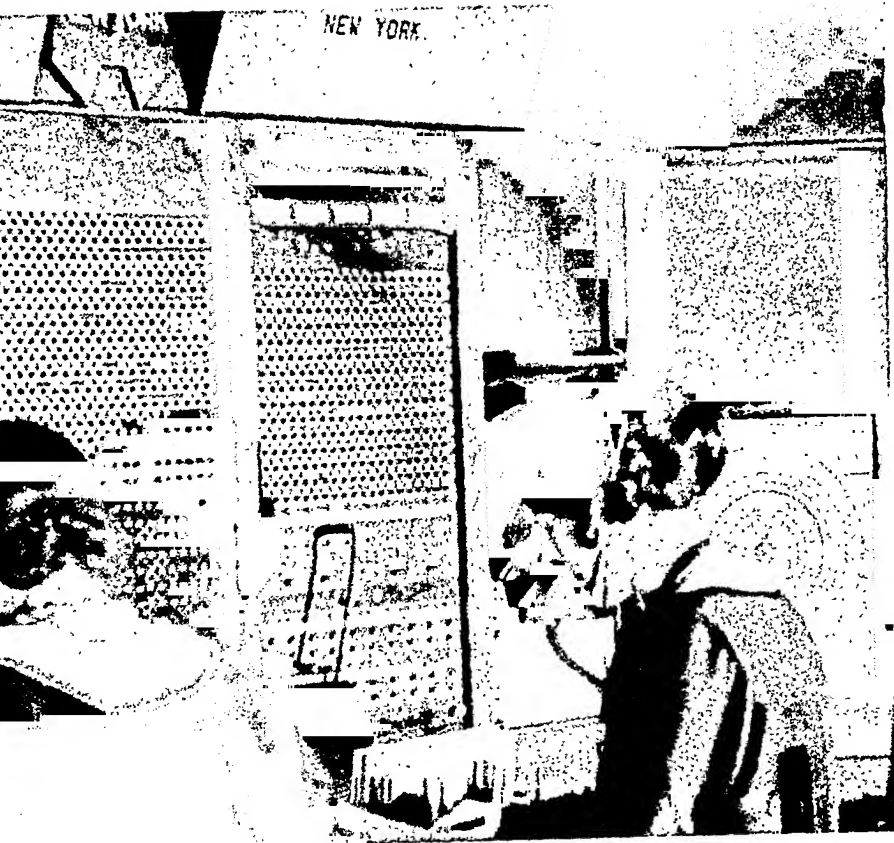
Leeds gave the country its magnificent Public Library. Liverpool built its Cathedral, recalling the vision that in the past has added so memorably to the glory of English architecture.

The Tyne Bridge at Newcastle and the Cambridge University Library are but two examples of the new spirit, and the King's interest has shown how highly he regards these municipal events in the national life.



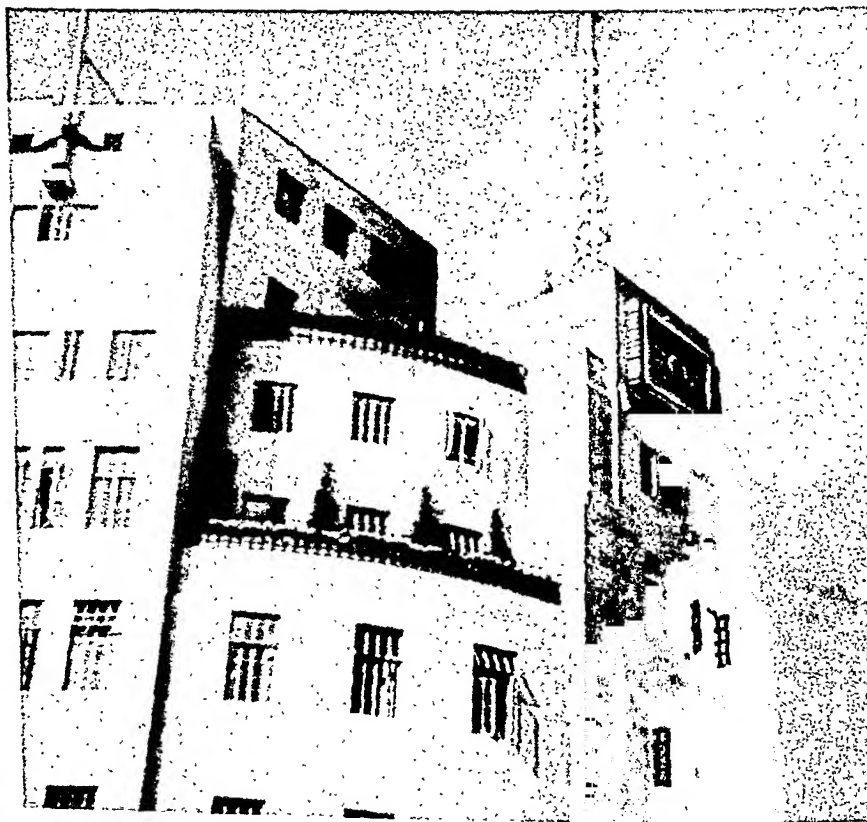
LAMBETH BRIDGE

The citizen of London to-day can look with pride on such additions to architectural beauty as Lambeth Bridge, and not fear the judgment of future generations.



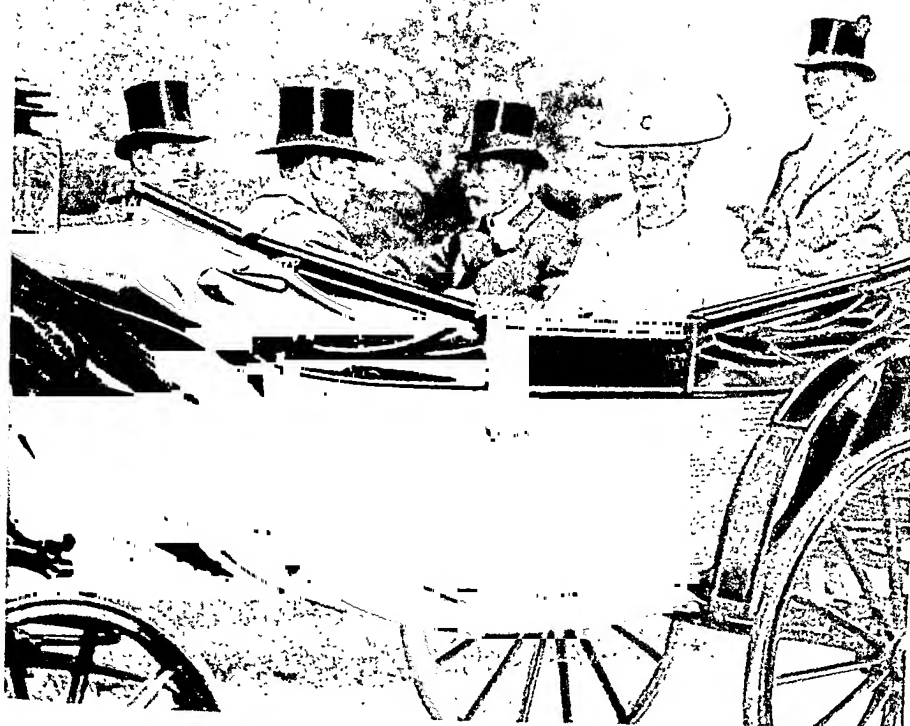
TELEPHONE OPERATORS

Not since the invention of the printing press has any social development had such widespread consequence as modern facilities of communication between the far ends of the earth.



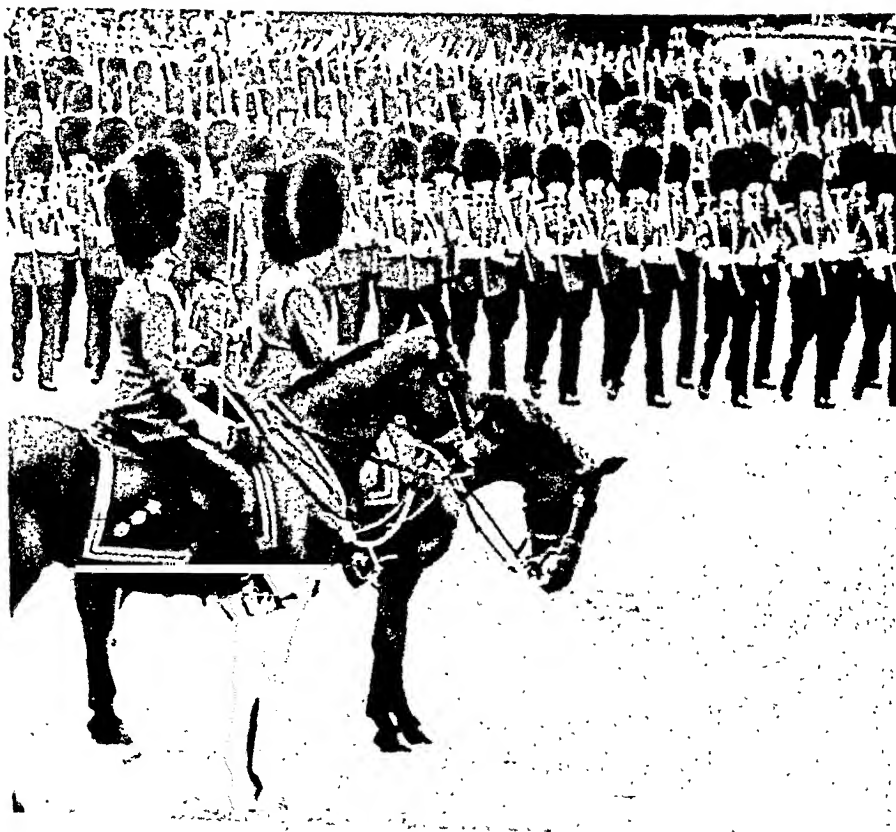
BROADCASTING

Even more magical are the marvels of wireless. When the King came to the throne the science was an obscure mystery. Then in a little while a child with a crystal set could pick up disjointed programmes devised by the B.B.C. And now, to-day, a regular service of news is sent out daily to the world. Music is broadcast by the finest orchestras in the country.



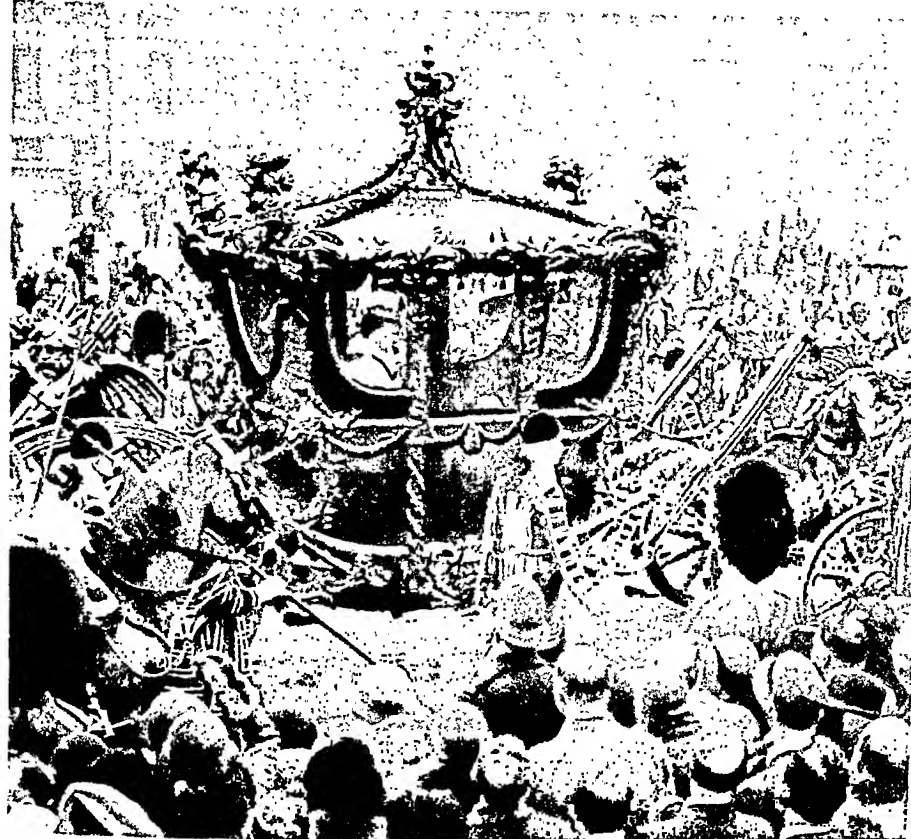
THE KING AT ASCOT

The King's visits to race meetings are, with one exception, of a private and unofficial nature. But at Ascot his arrival on the course is a formal part of the proceedings. The Royal Standard is flown above His Majesty's enclosure.



TROOPING OF THE COLOUR

No ceremony makes a more vivid appeal to popular imagination than the annual Trooping of the Colour, which takes place on the King's Birthday on the Horse Guards Parade in Whitehall. Here the tradition of army discipline is presented in a pageant of perfectly organised pattern and rhythm. As His Majesty takes the salute, he is himself the symbol of all that this power and order are designed to support and protect.



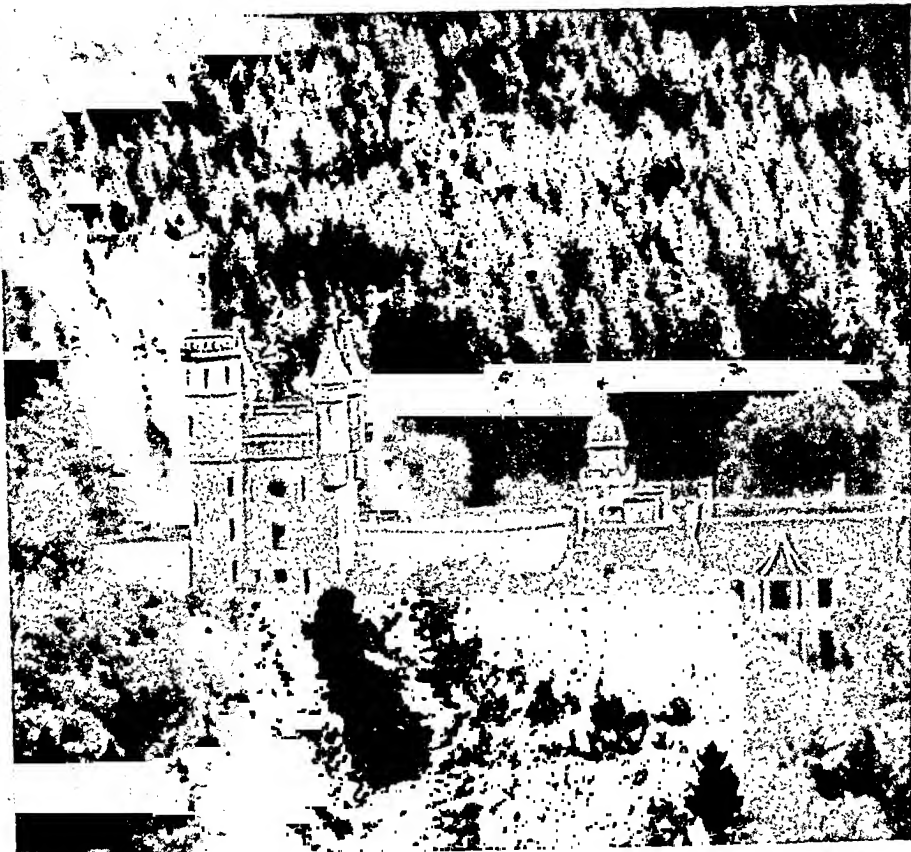
STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

The State Opening of Parliament is another of the most conspicuous Royal occasions in the year. When the members elected by the free suffrage of the people assemble to hear the King's Speech, the Sovereign and his subjects unite in a ceremony that is a figure of the entire significance of government by constitutional monarchy. The people are met to hear their political needs and aspirations expressed in the words of their own supreme representative, the King. This, like all State ritual, is founded upon the most practical reality, and is thus an inspired act of national imagination.



THE KING AT COWES

Perhaps the most intimate of all the King's amusements comes into play when he is on the yacht *Britannia*. Racing at Cowes, he is in his element. Expert as his crew may be, they are working under eyes that miss nothing of the finer points of the game. To win a race with the King on board is to take a double prize.

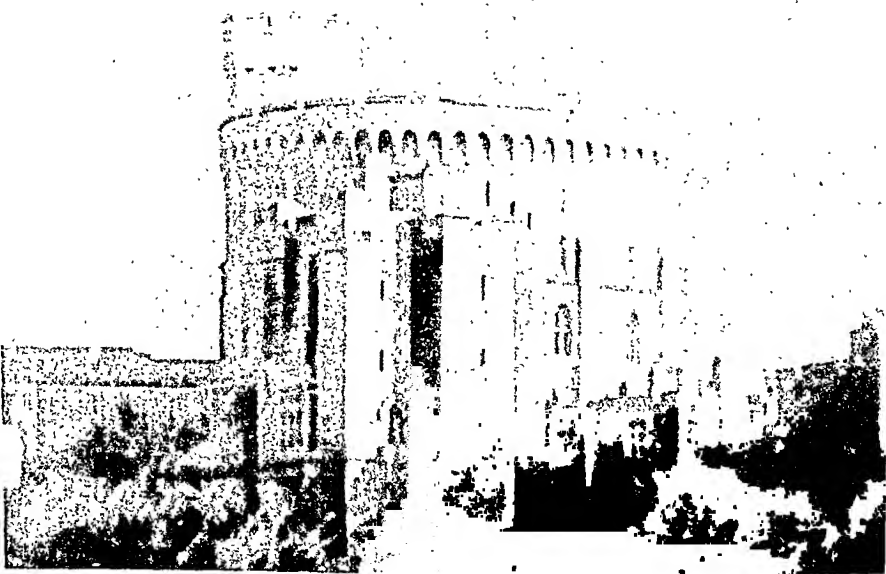


BALMORAL

To-day, when we read that the King and Queen are on holiday, we all know that they are taking a well-earned relaxation from duties and responsibilities that fill every day of their lives.

Balmoral has been closely associated with the leisure of the Royal Family since the days of Queen Victoria.

A Minister of the State may be in attendance and London may be on the telephone, but none the less, there is a restful air of seclusion in these interludes of life in the far north of His Majesty's kingdom.



WINDSOR CASTLE

Windsor Castle, begun by William the Conqueror, a majestic landmark of the Thames Valley, is the chief Royal Palace, a living romance of our long history, fit seat of Britain's King.



SANDRINGHAM

But nearest to the King's heart lies Sandringham, his Norfolk home, where his childhood was passed, and where his happiest moments are spent in the midst of his family. It is from that home that he broadcast this message to us all :—

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE

"On this Christmas Day I send to all my people everywhere my Christmas greeting. The day with its hallowed memories is the Festival of the Family. I would like to think that you who are listening to me now, in whatever part of the world you may be, and all the peoples of this Realm and Empire, are bound to me and to one another by the spirit of one great family. The Queen and I were deeply moved by the manner in which this spirit was manifested a month ago at the marriage of our dear son and daughter.

"My desire and hope is that the same spirit may become ever stronger in its hold and wider in its range. The world is still restless and troubled. The clouds are lifting, but we have still our own anxieties to meet. I am convinced that if we meet them in the spirit of one family we shall overcome them, for then private and party interests will be controlled by care for the whole community.

"It is as members of one family that we shall to-day, and always, remember those other members of it who are suffering from sickness or from the lack of work and hope; and we shall be ready to do our utmost to befriend them.

"I send a special greeting to the peoples of my Dominions overseas. Through them the family has become a fellowship of free nations, and they have carried into their own homes the memories and traditions of the Mother Country. With them I bear in my heart to-day the peoples of my far-distant Colonies. The bond of the one spirit knows no barriers of space.

"If my voice reaches any of the peoples of India, let it bring the assurance of my constant care for them, and of my desire that they, too, may ever more fully realise and value their own place in the unity of the one family.

"May I add very simply and sincerely that if I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affection, this will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of my reign of well nigh five-and-twenty years!

"As I sit in my own home I am thinking of the great multitudes who are listening to my voice whether they be in British homes or in far-off regions of the world. For you all, and especially for your children, I wish a happy Christmas. I commend you to 'The Father of Whom every family in heaven and on earth is named.' God bless you all."